The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL NEWS

THE CAMPAIGN LIAR STARTED BEFORE THE CAMPAIGN.

Washington Settled Upon as the Proper Location for Democratic Headquarters During the Campaign.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Washington has practically been settled upon as the proper location for Democratic headquarters during the coming campaign. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, made a careful study of the advantages offered by New York, Chicago and Washington respectively, and has made up his mind, largely owing to the open hostility of the newspapers in both New York and Chicago, that Washington is the best place. While the choice of Senator Jones is regarded as having settled this headquarters business, he is so anxious that everything done by the National Committee shall be harmonious, that no official announcement of the location of Headquarters is likely to be made until the Committee, which will shortly meet in New York, passes upon it.

Many Democrats are much pleased at the talk of the probability that Senator Gorman will have a hand in managing Bryan and Sewall's campaign, either as Chairman of the Executive Committee or as General advisor. Although Chairman Jones has full authority to select the members of the Executive committee, which will assist him in conducting the campaign, it is not probable that the membership of that committee will be announced until Chairman Jones submits his choice to the full National committee. Senator Gorman has few, if any, equals and no superiors as a political manager. True, he isn't a silver man; but neither is he a bolter. He is going to support the ticket because it is a Democratic ticket, and if he can be persuaded to accept the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee it will be fortunate in more than one respect for the party. He has the prestige of having successfully managed a National Campaign and the very fact that he was helping to manage this one would serve to bring out many Democratic votes which would not otherwise be cast.

Senator Jones is going to his Arkansas home for a short rest before beginning the contiuuous work of the campaign. He will go by way of St Louis, so as to be there when the Populist convention meets this week. He expects that the Populists will endorse Bryan and Sewall and he wants to be on hand when they do in order to confer with the Populist leaders about the campaign. He also expects to confer with the bolting silver Republicans, who have already announced their intention to support the Democratic ticket.

Speaker Reed's opinion of Quay and Manley as McKinley campaign managers would make interesting reading. Several weeks before the St. Louis convention met Mr. Reed had reason to believe ihat Quay and Manley had betrayed him to Hanna and what has happened since must have convinced him of that fact. Both of these Ex-Reed men are now members of Hanna's executive committee, and Quay is much more than merely a member of that Committee. It has leaked out that Quay will, from the New York headquarters, boss the entire campaign in the Eastern states; also, that he will have exclusive charge of a scheme by which he hopes to carry several Southern states. This last scheme is said to depend largely upon the support of bolting gold Democrats in those states for success, as it includes a combination of that element with the negro voters, upon both Congressional and electoral tickets. It was intended that this scheme should be kept dark.

The campaign liar started before the campaign did this year. In consequence an awful lot of rot has been put in circulation concerning the attitude of President Cleveland and the members of his administration towards Bryant and McKinley. Silver Democrats are not expecting any aid from the administration and none of them were at all surprized when Secretaries Olney and Herbert said they would not vote for Bryan, but it will take something more authoritative than sensational newspaper publications to make them believe in the existance of an understanding between Mark Hanna and the President by which the influence of the administration is to be used in behalf of McKinley. Secretary Garnder, of the Democratic congressional campaign committee, and of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, says he expects to enroll more than five thousand campaign and regular clubs before the election. Among the applications for enrollment during the last week were those of the Russian-American Democratic Union, of New York City, with a membership of 12,000, and the Bryan Free Silver League of New York City. The application of the former stated that they fully endorse the Chicago regular Democratic ticket and platform. Mr. Gardner says he has been much surprised at the large number of endorsements of the Democratic platform received from the eastern states. He was himself a gold standard man previous to the Chicago convention.

A Great Truth.

There is more religion, philosophy, humanity and genuine common sense in the words "Love one another" than in any other sentence that could be constructed. If people really would learn to love one another with a true spirit of brotherhood, all the perplexing social and economic questions would be solved. It is the solution of the labor question, and the financial question. The policy of those who believe in inflation and repudiation is to arouse the poor against the rich—to make them hate one another. It is just as essential to the man who has one dollar that it be a good one, as to the man who has a million. It is all he has. If we love one another—if we would get down to the bed rock of honest principle and brotherly affection, there would be nothing complex about these questions. But when they are mixed up with prejudice, misinformation and delusion they become utterly confused and obscure.

Severely Injured.

Last Sunday evening Mrs. Lizzie Murray and little daughter were driving home from Centre Hall, and had passed over the top of the mountain, when the horse took fright and started on a wild run down the mountain road. Near the farm house on the Hoffer farm, the horse dashed the buggy into a telephone pole, throwing the occupants out and wrecking the buggy. The child escaped without injury but Mrs. Murray struck a stone with her head, cutting a big gash, and receiving a severe sprain of the knee. Mrs. Murray was removed to the home of her father, G. W. Lonebarger, and is recovering slowly.

A Big Blast.

At Gann's limestone quarry in Nippenose valley, a few days ago, an extraordinarily large blast was set off. The hole drilled in the rock was 7 feet deep. Seven sticks of dynamite were used; 1500 cubic feet of rock in a solid block were raised from the bed. The bulk moved was 25 feet long, 6 feet high and 10 feet wide. The dynamite did its work well.

Camped in the Fort Woods.

A gang of young men hailing from Jersey Shore, and traveling overland through the state with a full camping equipment and house wagon, went through town last Thursday, and set up in the Fort woods. They had a fine lot of horses with them, and the young men seem to thrive on the gipsy-like mode of travel.

Dr. Earnest Resigns.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Earnest, of the Mifflinburg Lutheran charge, says the Times, has resigned, to take effect 1st Jan. 1897, He served that charge 12 years and resigns on account of impaired health. He is an able minister and highly esteemed by all.

Goes to Milesburg.

James Gregg has accepted the principalship of the Milesburg public schools, at a salary of $50 per month, which position was recently tendered him by the directors. James will fill the position with credit, having had considerable experience.

Indorses the Nominees.

The Pittsburg *Post* fairly and squarely indorses the nominees of the Chicago convention, Bryan and Sewall. It is giving them loyal support. The *Post* is "the only" great daily in Pennsylvania which is always reliable and steadfastly Democratic.

Did Well.

The chicken and waffle supper, and ice-cream, held on the lawn to the south side of the Lutheran church, on Saturday evening, brot a net gain of $50. The dominie proved a skilled hand at turning out waffles which some ladies might envy.

Appointed Justice.

Gov. Hastings has appointed Cyrus Wasson a justice of the peace for College township, vice Jacob Bottorf resigned on account of his removal to Lemont.

"Have tried others, but like Ayer's best" is the statement made over and over again by those who testify to the benefit derived from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Disease never had a greater enemy than this powerful blood-purifier. It makes the weak strong.

A FAMILY REUNION.

Children of Philip Leitzell, of Near Spring Mills Assemble at the Old Home.

Thursday, July 16, 1896, is a day long to be remembered by the participants of the above family reunion. The picnic was held at the old homestead a short distance below Spring Mills, in a beautiful grove of massive and giant like trees. The founder resided in the mansion for many years, and here, with two exceptions, all the children first saw the light of day. Philip Leitzell was born in Bernville, a small village in Berks county, Pa., in 1806, and came to Centre county when about eighteen years of age, and made his home with John Kelley who then owned the land where the homestead is now situated; with Mr. Kelley he remained for a year or two and, then went to John Harter, who resided at the old toll gate on the pike three miles west of Millheim, subsequently Mr. Leitzell married Miss Julia Nofsker, an estimable young lady of near Spring Mills, and finally erected the home where the picnic was held. Mr. Leitzell was the father of thirteen children five sons and eight daughters, two of whom died in their infancy. All were present at this reunion excepting Dr. Charles B., of Derry, Pa., who was detained professionally, and the youngest daughter, Mrs. Lewis Fitchorn, of Manorville, Pa., whose absence was occasioned by sickness in the family. The children present were Dr. John B., aged 67, a prominent physician of Orangeville, Ill.; Samuel, aged 64, retired gentleman, of Jersey Shore, Pa.; Mrs. James Hanna, aged 62; Mrs. M. H. Guise, aged 59; Mrs. John D. Long, aged 57; Mrs. Wm. Pealer, aged 54; James N., aged 51, carpenter and auctioneer, all of Spring Mills, and Percival J., aged 47, merchant and manager of the Girard nurseries, of Girard, Kas. and Philip P., aged 40, butcher, of Millheim. The following invited guests were also present: J. G. Evans and lady, A. Allison and lady, Rev. D. M. Wolf, D. D., R. Hartman and lady, of Millheim, and Rev. Brown and lady, of Aaronsburg. Of course the wives and husbands connected with the immediate family were also present, together with quite a number of children and grandchildren.

The grove naturally beautiful and romantic from surrounding hills and charming views, was handsomely decorated with festoons, bunting and arches. A small platform was erected for the delivery of addresses, etc. The table was set for sixty-eight persons, and every chair was occupied; after a prayer by Rev. Brown the inviting meal was begun to which all did more than ample justice. The ladies of the family, and they all acted as a general committee of arrangements, are entitled to especial praise for the elegance and taste displayed in setting the dinner table, everything was so beautifully and artistically arranged; nothing was lacking, everything in profusion and served lavishly. The dinner was a "feast fit for the Gods."

The orator of the occasion was Rev. D. M. Wolf, D. D., who delivered a very able and appropriate address, giving a brief and interesting history of the Leitzell family from his own personal knowledge; addresses were also delivered by Dr. John B. Leitzell, Samuel, James and P. J. Leitzell; Mr. Hartman also made a few very impressive remarks. The occasion was a very delightful one, smiling happy faces were encountered everywhere, social conversation and expressions of friendship ruled the hour, old associations almost forgotten were again revived by this happy reunion. The old and young vied with each other in enjoyment, and all seemed children again as busy memory recalled their early childhood, and the many happy hours they had spent together here on these grounds. under their father's "vine and fig tree."

The day so happily spent was far too brief, and all expressed regret when they beheld the sun sinking so rapidly in the west admonishing them that the day was fast drawing to a close, and now the sad part remained to say farewell and separate, but not 'til the shades of evening set in were any efforts made to retire, all were reluctant to leave a scene so replete with bright and happy recollections, but finally it became imperative, for the family reunion picnic was at an end.

A Bryan Timothy Stalk.

Mr. Harry Swabb brought a timothy stalk to this office on Tuesday which measures five feet, one and one-half inches in length. This immense stalk was raised on the farm of Mr. George Swabb of Linden Hall. George thinks the crops are improving already merely because of the nomination of Bryan.

Bought the Hotel.

The Spring Mills hotel property was was purchased a few days ago by landlord D. H. Ruhl, from Robert Smith, of that town.

THE ENCAMPMENT

LEWISTOWN THE SCENE OF THE ARMY MANOEVERS.

Lewistown Full of Brave Soldiers—Officers and Privates Number over 8,000.—Big Crowds in Attendance.

The state troops are encamped just a few miles across the 7 Mountains beyond our town, where the encampment was held about a dozen years ago. Our own village was enlivened somewhat by visitors to camp traveling thence and back by bike and hack and otherwise.

It is named Camp John Gibbon and the snowy canvas of the Division of the Pennsylvania National Guards, as it spreads out over the bend of the Juniata, last week attracted hundreds of spectators to the river to view the rival city which has sprung up in a night opposite picturesque Lewistown.

Major General Snowden was personally in charge of the camp last week, to see that all was done in military order. Among the officers assisting him in supervising the pitching of the camp, were Lieut. Col. Potter, Lieut. Col. Cullinan, Majors Keim and Moyer and a dozen others.

To the right of division headquarters are the Governor's headquarters, and conspicuous in the line is a commodious tent for Mrs. Hastings, who will be in camp with the Governor. There is also a mammoth casino tent, in charge of two active manipulators of liquid refreshments, and a large tent erected by the Young Men's Christian Association, under the direction of Fred B. Shipp and Hugh Beaver, a son of the ex-Governor. In addition to the batteries and troops of the National Guards there are in camp two troops of cavalry of the regular army. Gen. Miles of the United States army, is expected to arrive in camp to-day. This is the largest division camp ever held by the Pennsylvania Guards. It is between two and three miles long and there were erected over 4100 tents. Of this number 146 are hospital tents, 584 are wall tents, 18 conical tents and 82 stable tents.

There are over 9000 soldiers in camp.

Governor Hastings arrived in camp at 5 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon. Accompanied by Lieut. Col. Reynolds he had started from Bellefonte at 7 a. m. and had ridden 27 miles; he came to Centre Hall in a carriage, at 8.30 a. m., then mounted his favorite riding horse, he proceeded hence to camp, honoring the editor of the Reporter with an invitation to visit camp and put up at headquarters. About two miles out from camp the Governor was met by Adjutant General Stewart and other members of his staff; General Snowden and Staff; the Regular Army officers, and the Sheridan troop. The brilliant cavalcade rode thro Lewistown and thro each Brigade camp before going to Division headquarters. On his arrival in camp, the Governor was given a sulate of 17 guns.

Immense throngs, from all parts, visit camp every day. Centre county is largely represented, by soldiers and citizens.

The Governor and Lieut. Col. Reynolds certainly did not hurry their fine chargers on their trip from our town to camp, 27 miles, using 8.1-2 hours for the ride. This gave them plenty of time to eat delicious huckle berries along the roadside as they passed over the 7 Mountains.

Watch for Him.

A man with a double ended fountain pen is visiting farmers in the western part of the state. He offers machinery at low rates, asking the farmer to sign an agreement to pay for it when delivered if satisfactory. The agreement is written with the fading end of the pen and the name signed with the indelible end. The agreement fades off in a day or so, and a note is written above the signature instead.

From Sire to Son.

As a Family Medicine Bacon's Celery King for the nerves passes from sire to son as a legacy. If you have Kidney, Liver or Blood disorder get a free sample package of this remedy. If you have Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Rheumatism, etc., this grand specific will cure you. R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, are sole agents and are distributing samples free. Large packages 50c. and 25c.

Sunday School Festival.

The Plumgrove Sunday school will hold a festival at the school house, 2 miles east of Centre Hall, on Saturday evening, July 25. Ice cream, cakes and other refreshments will be served. Everybody come.

—For sale—a one-horse truck wagon, good as new. Apply to—JOHN MCCLENAHAN. july16-2t

The Army Worm.

The army worm, which has appeared in different counties in this state, is a species of caterpillar. It hatches from an egg deposited by a night-flying moth. Like the moth, the caterpillar prefers the night for labor and ordinarily remains quiet during the day. The hot sun is distasteful to the worms, and they die if exposed to it for a considerable time. The moth that lays the eggs is nearly one inch long and is one and three-quarter inches from tip to tip of wing. The eggs are deposited in rows of from fifteen to thirty near the roots of grass and grain where they will be protected. More than 700 eggs have been found in the body of a moth when dissected. So earnestly does the female while laying eggs that she dies after two nights of hard labor. The worms hatch a week or ten days after the eggs are laid, the time depending somewhat on the climate. When their lives as caterpillars are ended, they burrow into the ground and remain there until Spring, when they emerge as moths to lay eggs to produce more worms.

The Army Worm Coming Nearer.

We learn that the army worm has made its appearance in some parts of Union county and farmers down there are trying to get their oats harvested soon as possible before this destructive pest attacks the crop in the fields.

This is having the unwelcome insect alarmingly close to our own county and we fear it will make its appearance here before long.

This worm has also made its appearance in Elk county and is destroying the crops in the vicinity of Pennfield. A Luzerne county druggist has discovered that creoline, in the proportions of a teaspoonful to a pint of water sprinkled on leaves will destroy the pest. Creoline is said to be harmless and does not injure vegetation.

Spring Mills an Easy Winner.

The base ball game between the Millheim juniors and the juniors of Spring Mills last Saturday was the most interesting game played on the Spring Mills diamond this season. The game was close and exciting, victory being anybody's up to the sixth inning. In this inning the home team made frequent and effective connections with the leather sphere, Long, Runkle, and Ruhl excelling in the stick work. During this inning, which was so disastrous to the visitors, Spring Mills scored ten runs. With the exception of several errors on both sides the game abounded in many pretty plays. Spring Mills was an easy winner, however, the final score being 16 to 6.

Last summer one of our grand children was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Frederickstown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by Wm. Pealer. Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

Looking Bright.

The double house at the upper end of Church street, occupied by W. W. Dellett and George Rowe, is undergoing a course of paint of a pretty, bright color. Frank Arney and a gang of men are doing the job. One now receives a good impression of our town on driving in at that avenue.

Death from Drinking Lye.

Emma, the three-year-old daughter of David Wyland, of Milesburg, died last Saturday afternoon from the effects of drinking a quantity of lye, about eight days previous, which was standing on a table in a pitcher.

Discusses Silver at Coburn.

Next Saturday evening Mr. Willis R. Bierly will deliver an address on silver at Coburn, and a cordial invitation is extended to all, regardless of party affiliations to attend this meeting and hear the issues discussed.

After the Sheckles.

The hacking business at Lewistown this week will be a big thing, judging from the number of carriages and cabs that passed through here from Williamsport, Lock Haven and Bellefonte last Friday.

—Get the REPORTER for the campaign.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50

COBURN.

Will Deliver a Speech on Free Silver Saturday Evening.

The passenger train going west on Tuesday morning killed a cow belonging to A. J. Bowersox.

The recent rains have interfered very much with our farmers in this section, in the hauling of their grain.

Mrs. P. Kessler and her mother Mrs. Wm. Walker, of Rebersburg, are visiting friends at this place.

Miss Katie Harter left for Farmers Mills on Tuesday, and will make her home with the family of E. H. Auman for the time being.

On last Wednesday A. M. Harter and his brother Ezra departed for the state of Illinois, where they expect to remain for the summer.

Mrs. Henry E. Royer and Mrs. W. S. Burd, of Bellwood, were visiting a few days last week with their sister, Mrs. P. H. Stover, of this place.

Our liveryman Thomas Witmyer had intended running a hack to the Lewistown encampment on Tuesday morning, but for some reason did not go.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Kooney and their son Wilber, started for Lewistown on Tuesday morning in a private conveyance, and will take in the sights of the N. G. P. encampment.

Samuel Williams, wife and daughter, of Woodward, spent Sunday at this place, the guests of the family of J. M. Harter. They had the two Ettlinger children with them, who gained such notoriety by the part they played in the Ettlinger tragedy at Woodward some time ago.

The Childrens' day exercises in the Lutheran church on Sunday evening given by the members of the Lutheran Sunday school were well rendered; all the parts were well delivered by the little ones. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and all present seemed to be pleased with the exercises.

N. F. Braucht, the efficient railroad clerk at the station, has received a weeks' vacation, and has hied himself to Trout Run, Pa. Rumor has it that he has taken his lady friend, Miss Annie Kerstetter with him, and that when they return she will no more be known as Miss Kerstetter, but will be Mrs. Braucht instead. Our hat is off.

Hon. Willis R. Bierly, of North Dakota, who is east visiting his old home at Rebersburg, Pa., will deliver a speech in the school house at this place on Saturday evening, July 25, on the subject of "free silver," of which we hear so much, and but little understand. We hope the gentleman will be able to convince his audience that the free silver plank of the Chicago platform is the proper issue of the great Democratic party as it is now, we have some gold bugs in our ranks at this place.

Will Build at Spring Mills.

The tannery of J. W. Smith, at Potters Mills, recently destroyed by fire, will not be rebuilt at that place. A new firm has been formed and the plant will be erected at Spring Mills.

Wm. Allison, Charles Long and J. W. Smith, will constitute the new firm, with Mr. Smith as manager. The new tannery will have a large capacity, and will be equipped with the latest appliances and machinery.

Interferes With the Work.

The recent many rains that we have had are hailed with delight by almost every one except the farmer, who is busy making hay. The rains have interfered and their work is somewhat retarded in getting the grass dried.

All Want to be Postmaster.

The commission of the postmaster of Sunbury expired on Saturday. There are seven applicants for the postmastership, as the salary is $2100.

Wanatoga at Home.

Will Mitterling, on account of lack patronage, will not have his celebrated horse on the road, instead he will keep him at his stable, and patrons are urged to apply without delay for his service. 2t

Mrs. Rhodie Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhoe set in. She took half a bottle of blackberry cordial but got no relief. She then sent to me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and the first dose relieved her. Another of our neighbors had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhoea but kept getting worse. I sent him this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owes his recovery to this wonderful remedy.—Mrs. Mary Sibley, Sidney, Mich. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

THE NEWS.

Jealous Mrs. Rose Heimbeck threw sulphuric acid on Mrs. Thomas Snelling, in Butte, Mont, because her husband was attentive to the woman. Mrs. Snelling will die.——Negotiations for the sale of the Great Chino ranch, near Los Angeles, Cal., which contains 52,000 acres, to an English syndicate, is about complete. The purchase price is said to be $1,000,000.——While on their way from Sundusky to Lorain, Ohio, in a small sailboat, George Alexander and John Alheit were drowned.——Contractor Eveline who is constructing a sewer in Melrose Mass, was attacked by his Italian workmen, and seriously injured.——The Hallet & Davis Co, dealers in pianos and organs in Chicago, made an assignment in the county court to George C. Aldrich. A statement was filed showing assets of $283,000; liabilities $140,000.——At Charleston, S. C., John Gasparri, an Italian sailor, killed John Gonsalves, his mate, and then cut his own throat.——Miss Fannie Howes, of Utica, Ind, was killed by a steamer that ran down the boat in which she was sailing.——Robert Laughlin, of Burkville, Ky., who murdered his wife and niece was sentenced to death.——The militia on guard at the Brown Company's works at Cleveland, O., made a bayonet charge upon a mob of strikers and rioters and a dozen of the latter were wounded.

Charles Stark has confessed that he murdered Alvis Luderman, a Chicago barkeeper whom he accused of intimacy with Mrs. Stark.——The Kansas Court of Appeals has declared illegal all the divorces that have been granted in the state for twenty-five years.——It is believed that the Vanderbilts will control the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad.——James Clifft, while intoxicated, was killed by a train in a tunnel in Alexandria, Va.——Three men were injured and two locomotives demolished in a collision on the Reading Railroad, near Philadelphia.——Terrific rainstorms did great damage in Pittsburg and parts of West Virginia.——Mrs. L. B. White, aged seventy-one years, dropped over dead while fanning her daughter at her home in Marysville, Ohio. The latter has been an invalid for some time. Mrs. White was talking to her daughter just a few minutes before she expired. Physicians pronounced it heart disease.——Dr. Alfred C. Carpenter, late professor in the New York City Medical School, and prominently known in the East, has brought suit in Perry, Okla., for divorce from his wife, Caroline, charging gross neglect, cruelty and abandonment. Carpenter also charges his wife with attempting to kill him while he was asleep.

Patrick Carney, sixty years old, was kicked to death in Chicago by James Wilson.——Major W. C. Murland, ex-city attorney of Pittsburg, pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzling city funds.——The People's Saving Bank, of Lansing, Mich., failed to open its doors and will go into the hands of a receiver. The bank is capitalized at $150,000.——The Virginia Bar Association will meet at Old Point Comfort.——The battleship Texas came out of the dry dock at the Norfolk navy yard.——James L. Taylor was drowned at Pinners Point, Va.——A masked man robbed and shot Barkeeper Tomlinson at Nomeldorff's saloon, in Kanawha, W. Va.——Mrs Henry Inske, wife of a farmer near Big Bracken Creek, in Ohio, was drowned by the flood.——The Agricultural Department has issued an appeal for a "bird day," to be observed throughout the country.——H. Roberts, a Nebraska farmer, killed his wife and himself.——Ely, the train robber has been captured in Lawson, Mo.——A train on the Lehigh Valley ran into a cow near Hazleton and was wrecked. Several persons were fatally injured.——Special Master Crawford filed his audit in the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia of the account of the receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for May last.——Two incendiary fires occurred in Toledo, Ohio, and at one of them a policeman and a fireman were badly hurt. The accident occurred at the planing mill of Maclaren & Sprague.

Robert M. Hunter and William Joyce, cabin boys on the steamer Bonanza, shot and killed Peter Whitaker in Pomeroy, Ohio. The killing was the result of the rivalry over a woman. Their homes are in Cincinnati.——As the freight train 218, on the Fitchburg Railroad was on its way to Concord, Mass., it jumped the track just outside of Concord Junction, and ten cars containing live stock were demolished. Over 500 calves, sheep and oxen were killed, and numbers were so badly injured that they had to be killed immediately.——In the federal court in Seattle, Washington, Judge Halford has made an order dismissing Oakes, Rouse and Payne, the old receivers of the Northern Pacific, excusing them and their sureties from further liabilities and wiping out the charge of contempt of court which have been pending against them.——Eight of the inmates of the infirmary at Cincinnati died from the effects of a Fourth of July feast.——The Mallory Line steamer Colorado struck a mud scow in New York harbor, and was so badly damaged that her captain beached her.——The United States Educational Association held its annual meeting at Lawrence, Kansas.

DERAILED BY A COW.

Another Railroad Wreck in Which Several Lives Were Lost in Hazleton.

A passenger train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, between White Haven and Hazleton, Pa., ran into a cow and the engine and three cars toppled over the ridge of a high embankment. Engineer William Doude received injuries from which he died shortly afterward; Barney Mooney, the fireman, was seriously injured, and more than a score of passengers were badly hurt. Several of these will die.

The train left White Haven at 2 o'clock. At the point where the accident occurred there is a very abrupt curve. Right at this point the engine struck a cow, and left the track, going over the embankment. It was not running at a high rate of speed at the time, thus averting great loss of life.

The cars upon leaving the track toppled over the edge of the precipice. The engineer and fireman were crushed under the wreck.

Fifteen hundred friendly natives have joined the revolt in Matabeland. Salisbury is surrounded by the Mashonos and the place is in danger of attack.

NEW CONVENTION.

Illinois Sound-Money Democrats Issue an Address.

PARTY DUTY IN THE CRISIS.

The Sound-Money Democrats Owe It to the Country to Organize a Revolt and Bring to Bear the Force of Sound-Money Democratic Sentiment.

The executive committee of the gold-standard democrats of Illinois met in a protracted session Monday and prepared an address to the democracy of the other States in the Union. It was the unanimous opinion of the committee that a second democratic national convention should be called to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. The address is as follows:

To our fellow-democrats of other States: A national convention convened under the constituted authority of our party has just closed its session in the city of Chicago. It entered upon its work by violating all party precedents in the rejection of a distinguished democrat as its temporary presiding officer. It deprived a sovereign State of a voice in its deliberations by unseating without cause or legal justification delegates elected with all the regularity know to party organization. It refused to indorse the honesty and fidelity of the present democratic national administration.

It adopted a platform which favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone at the ratio of 16 to 1, and thereby it repudiated a time-honored democratic principle which demands the strictest maintenance of a sound and stable currency.

Finally, to make it still plainer that although in name it was not in fact a democratic convention, it nominated for President one who is not in his politics and has not always been even in profession a democrat.

This has made such a crisis, both for the nation and the democratic party, that sound-money democrats must at once decide what political action they will take for the protection of the honor of the nation, the prosperity of the people, and the life and usefulness of the party.

The sound-money democrats of Illinois have fully made up their minds that a new democratic national convention should be called for the earliest feasible day to nominate democratic candidates for President and Vice-President and to adopt a platform of democratic principles, and they desire to state to the democrats of the other States their reasons as follows:

First—Sound-money democrats owe it to the country to make it certain at once that their revolt against free silver is determined and will be organized. It is unfair to oblige the credit of the nation and the business and industrial interests of the people to merely guess what the sound-money democrats will do in November and wait until November to find out.

Second—The nomination of a new ticket is the logical course. Without it and a sound-money democratic campaign the whole educational force of sound-money democratic sentiment would be paralyzed from the beginning. Republicans cannot argue the sound-money question to the democratic voters. Republican sincerity on that question is doubted by the mass of democrats. The tariff question will be put to the front and insisted upon by republican speakers and the republican press, as it has persistently been by Mr. McKinley himself. Democrats will not listen to lessons on finance when accompanied by abuse of the democratic party. The most effective force at this time for a campaign is the force resting in the sound money democrats, for they are profoundly in earnest and can get a hearing from democrats that the republicans cannot possibly get.

Third—A new convention would also preserve for the future the opportunities of the democratic party. Unless a clear-cut separation is made between the genuine democrats and democrats who are drifting into populism, or are already in populism and unless a clear-cut separation is supported by organization the party has no chance of regaining public confidence for years to come. The sound-money democrats in the different States must either make it clear that they have no association with the Bryan party or they must accept association and entanglement with it, and all State organizations will in the public mind be for it that do not make it absolutely clear that they are against it. The sound-money democrats are a ready sufficiently organized in this State to be able to meet their fellow-democrats in a new convention and are anxious to confer with representatives of other States whenever a representative conference can be brought about.

Communications should be addressed to Mr. Charles E. Ewing, chairman, Palmer House, Chicago.

JOHN M. PALMER,
CHARLES E. EWING,
JAMES H. ECKLES,
FRANKLIN MCVEAGH,
BEN. T. CABLE,
WM. S. FOREMAN,
THOMAS A. MORAN,
JOHN P. HOPKINS,
HENRY S. ROBBINS,
A. A. GOODRICH,
JAMES T. HOBLITT,
ADOLPH KRAUS,
JAMES M. SHEEHAN,
CHARLES H. WILLIAMSON,
LYNDEN EVANS,
R. E. SPANGLER,
Executive Committee of the Honest-Money Democracy of Illinois.

A bottle was picked up recently near Birkenhead, England, containing a slip of paper upon which was written a statement that the steamship Naronic struck an iceberg and was sinking in midocean. The Naronic sailed from Liverpool for New York, February 11, 1893, and was never seen again.

CABLE SPARKS.

John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, is in London, on his way home.

The British ship Curfew, from Dundee, has been lost in the Red sea, with all on board.

Edmond Louis Antoine Huot de Goncourt, the noted French writer, is dead, at the age of seventy-five years.

It is reported that a party of Christians who ventured within the so-called military zone in Crete were murdered by Turks.

At the annual meeting of the Bimetallic League of Great Britain, the statement was made that the cause was growing both in Europe and America.

Sir Donald A. Smith, the Canadian statesman, was invested at Windsor Castle, as a knight commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

There have been a renewal of the massacres and fighting in Crete, and the foreign consuls have protested against the conduct of the Turks in violating the armistice.

The German Federal Council has rejected the oleomargarine bill passed by the Reichstag, and has adopted the civil code bill making civil marriage ceremonies compulsory.

The steamer Hope, having on board Lieutenant Peary and party, sailed from Sydney, C. B., for Greenland. The main object of the cruise is to bring home a forty-ton meteorite which is located at Cape York.

In Brussels it is reported that Li Hung Chang has placed large orders for cannon and Cockerill's rifles at Herstal and Liege, and that he also asked the Cockerill's to establish in China a steel foundry managed by Belgians.

It is stated in Lima that it is probable that the question pending between Peru and Chili will shortly be amicably settle. These include the disputed title to the provinces of Tacua and Africa on the frontiers between Peru and Chili.

A man named Francois fired two shots with a pistol at President Faure of France at Longchamps. The President was not hit. Francois said his object was not to harm the President, but to secure a hearing by the President of his grievances.

Complete returns from the election for members of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives show that there were 105 clericals, eighteen liberals and twenty-nine socialists chosen. This gives the clericals in the chamber a majority of fifty-eight votes.

EX-GOV. RUSSELL DEAD.

The Noted Leader of New England Democracy Passes Away.

Ex-Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, was found dead in his fishing camp at Adelaide, near Grand Pabos, Quebec. He passed through Montreal in the best of health, and was then on his way to the salmon grounds in Gaspe. Grand Pabos, the nearest telegraph station to St. Adelaide, is a little fishing place of only three hundred inhabitants. Mr. Russell's companions were his brother and Colonel Francis Peabody, Jr., of Boston. They had been fishing all day, when the ex-Governor seemed in very best of health. The tent in which they slept was divided into two compartments, and, as the ex-Governor slept alone, the others never knew that he was dead till late in the morning, when they thought it was time to wake him. Heart disease was the cause of death.

President Cleveland's Tribute.

President Cleveland keenly feels the death of Hon. William E. Russell. He received a message announcing the sad event from a friend in Boston on his return from his fishing trip. He expressed his sorrow in the following tribute:

"My personal relations were so intimate and close with ex-Governor Russell that I could not but be terribly shocked at the news of his sudden death, which I just received. While this intelligence has caused me to mourn the personal loss, I cannot forget Mr. Russell's eminent public services and his attributes of bravery and patriotism, which made him so valuable a citizen, and especially at this time, when courageous adherents to the right and unfaltering advocacy of sound principles are so much needed. It may, therefore, well be said that the country has suffered a bereavement. The people of Massachusetts surely cannot fail to mourn throughout the length and breadth of the commonwealth the untimely death of a son whose career has at all times reflected honor upon his native state."

TO COIN MORE SILVER.

The Treasury Will Soon Resume Minting For Redemption Purposes.

A despatch from Washington, D.C., says:—Owing to the fact that the amount of silver dollars in the Treasury available for the redemption of Treasury notes has become reduced to $10,659,582, and will be further reduced by redemption during the current month, the coinage of silver dollars by the mints will be increased from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000 per month from the 1st of August.

It will probably be continued at that rate in order that the Treasury may have a sufficient stock to redeem Treasury notes presented in exchange for silver dollars.

FIVE MEET DEATH.

An Excursion on the Chicago & Northern Pacific Wrecked.

An excursion train on the Chicago & Northern Pacific ran into an open switch near Waldheim Cemetery, near Chicago, colliding with two engines. The passenger engine was wrecked, five persons killed and fifteen injured. The excursion was on its way in from Schiller Park.

The excursion train carried 1,000 people in thirteen cars. The baggage and first coach were telescoped. The persons killed and injured were in the first coach. No aid or relief was given to the injured, for an hour, though the accident occurred just beyond the city limits. The excursion was under the auspices of the A. O. U. W.

TEN DROWNED.

Ore Handlers Meet Death at Cleveland, O.

BOAT WAS OVERTURNED.

Large Vessel Churned the Water and the Small Boat Rocked to Such an Alarming Extent as to Excite the Occupants.

Several lives were lost in an accident which occurred about 7.30 o'clock in the evening on the old river bed, near the ore docks of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railway Company at Cleveland, Ohio.

The ore handlers had just quit work for the day and were waiting their turns to cross the branch of the river on the flat bottomed ferry boat which they had provided for their own use. A number of the men had crossed.

When the ferry reached the dock the last time, at least 20 men crowded upon it. The boat, which was about 30 feet long, and not more than 4 feet wide, would carry safely not more than one dozen persons. The stream is not wide, however, and the hurrying ore handlers had no thought of danger. The boat was pushed from the shore and was being propelled across the stream.

When it was about half way over it began to sink. Then, as the men rushed to the side it turned over. All the occupants were thrown into the water. Those who remained on the shore, alarmed at the capsizing of the little craft, at once threw life preservers and planks to the unfortunate men, but most of them sank like lead.

A few, however, managed to swim ashore, while one or two were picked up by a tug. The first report of the accident placed the number of dead at 22, but that proved to have whose station is near the scene of the accibeen exaggeration. The life-saving crew, dent, was summoned at once, and the work of recovering the bodies from the river was begun. Within half an hour seven corpses had been laid side by side upon the dock, but the life-savers continued the work.

Three more bodies were recovered.

Richard Masten, chief engineer of the steamer Bessemer, which the men had been unloading, was on the ferry when it overturned. He thinks there must have been 30 or more men on the frail craft. The boat was floating all right, he says, until the steamer Aragon, a big ore carrier, came down the river. The swell from that vessel caused it to rock and the men became alarmed. Many of them rushed to the side and jumped over before the boat capsized. The wash from the Aragon carried them under the water, and several of them were drowned before help could reach them.

"The men struggled frantically," said Masten, "to save themselves, but they seemed powerless. When I saw that the boat was going over, I decided to stay with it. That is what saved my life. I let the boat turn over on me, and by putting my head above the water underneath it. I escaped the swell from the steamer and came out all right."

Two boys, Bernard Patton, aged 15, and Martin Corrigan, aged 16, were in the boat, and both saved themselves by swimming to the shore.

After the 10 bodies had been taken from the water they were conveyed to the morgue for identification. None of the men who were drowned lived near the place where the accident occurred, and although a great crowd of curiosity-seekers had assembled, nobody who saw the bodies as they were taken from the river was able to identify a single one of them.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

Turks Resorting to Their Old Tactics in Crete—Hark Fighting.

The Turks have massacred a number of Christians in the Cretan provinces of Sphakia, Retimo and Kydonia. They have also destroyed several villages with their vineyards.

As a result of fighting between Turks and Christians at Castello near Retimo, several persons were killed and wounded on both sides.

Under the pretext of recovering the bodies of the Turkish sailors who were killed last week on the shore near Kalyves, a body of Turkish troops tried to advance to Apokorona. They were twice repulsed by the Christians.

LONDON.—The Daily News has a despatch from Canea, Island of Crete, which reports that the fighting at Apokorona was severe, lasting until after midnight, when the Turks were totally defeated.

The consuls of the powers in Crete have telegraphed to their governments denouncing the Turkish violation of the armistice.

An Athens dispatch to the Daily News from its correspondent there says that he hears that Abdullah Pasha who was superseded as Governor of Crete by Georgi Berovitch, the Christian Prince of Samoa, but who was left in command of the Turkish troops in the island, is secretly furnishing the Mussulman Cretans with arms and ammunition to enable them to provoke new conflicts.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The journeymen horseshoers of Buffalo went on strike for a uniform scale of wages and a ten-hour day.

The Miners' Union at Cripple Creek, Colorado, ordered a strike, to compel the mine owners to employ none but union men.

It is said that 1,913,000 out of a total of 2,500,000 cotton spindles in the South have agreed to shut down 33⅓ per cent. of the time between July and October.

The strikers at the Brown Hoisting Works, in Cleveland, Ohio, resumed rioting, and militia had to be sent to the scene. A number of non-union men were hunted down by the strikers and beaten with clubs.

Mme. Stoizmann, an impresario who has created a sensation in Italy for some years past, has just been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for some offense against the laws.

MORE CLEVELAND RIOTS.

Bloodshed and Serious Disorder by Strikers Against Non-Union Men.

A despatch from Cleveland, Ohio, says:—Cleveland streets were the scenes of riotous demonstrations and bloodshed Wednesday. Non-union employees of the Brown Hoisting & Conveying Company were ambushed on their way to work, and many of them brutally assaulted. The situation reached such a critical point that Mayor McKisson called out the militia.

Shortly before dawn over two hundred of the strikers congregated at the corner of Wilson Avenue and Superior Street, half a mile from the Brown works. About 4.30 or 5 o'clock the attacks began in half a dozen different places. At the corner of St. Clair and Erie Streets, a fierce conflict ensued. It was one-sided, the assailants being in the majority. George O. Guhde, of No. 12 Emmett Street, was badly cut about the head. About the same time a fearful contest was raging half mile further up on St. Clair Street. C. W. Jackson, also a Brown workman, who came from Texas a month ago, received almost a score of wounds, inflicted with stones, brickbats and other sharp instruments.

Jackson and his companions were met on Case Avenue. Jackson fought like a demon. Twenty times Jackson was knocked to the earth and as many times he arose to return the blows. The man would have been killed but for the arrival of the police, who picked him bleeding from the sidewalk and assisted him to the works. Jackson is known as "The man from Texas." He was a cowboy for many years. Some of the strikers think him a Pinkerton. He is certainly a man of mystery and as brave as mysterious. He has been beaten half a score of times. Perhaps he will never fight again. His injuries are unquestionably severe.

The union men would appear suddenly from behind a fence, dash into the non-union men, strike a dozen blows and disappear as the police appeared in the distance. Strange pursuits were indulged in. One might see a crowd of frantic non-union men tearing up a street, after them a howling crowd of union men. When the latter were pursued by flying police. Up streets, down streets, over fences, under fences, through alleys, through houses and across fields the wild, three-cornered pursuits made their way. The houses along the streets were crowded with women, spectators, crying derision at the non-union men.

Not long afterward, the Mayor and Director of Police Abbott were apprised of the situation and it was decided to reinforce the police at once. Mayor McKisson ordered out two companies of the Fifth Regiment, Ohio National Guards, and soon afterward the men under arms were on their way to the Brown Company works. The militia will remain until all possibility of an outbreak is removed. The workmen were sent home in open wagons. The streets through which the vehicles passed were first cleared by the militia and the wagons followed in their wake. A large number of missiles were thrown, but no one was injured badly. A crowd of 6000 or 7000 people congregated around the works and witnessed the departure of the non-union men.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

A Vancouver despatch says that high water is still doing serious damage in the Fraser Valley.

Cheyenne, Wyoming, was flooded by a cloudburst. Five inches of rain fell in one hour and forty minutes.

John Deckop, John Geppert and John Ebertz, young men, were drowned by the capsizing of a sailboat on the Niagara river at Buffalo.

An excursion train on the Wisconsin Central ran into an open switch at Altenheim, a suburb of Chicago, killing five people and injuring about twenty.

During a severe electrical storm in Lisbon, Ohio, Robert Little was killed by lightning which struck his house. Other members of the family were severely shocked.

A boating party consisting of L. C. Study and his wife, their child and the infant child of Mrs. Hook, Study's sister, were carried over a dam at Lawrence, Kan., and were all drowned.

By the collapse of two wooden buildings in Boston, an unknown Italian was killed, a boy named John Leveroni was seriously injured, and several others were slightly hurt.

Florence and Birdie Mills, aged 17 and 14 respectively, and Helen Cheney, aged 13, all of Minneapolis, were drowned while bathing in Lake Minnetonka.

News reached St. Cloud, Minn., from Sherburn county, of the fatal poisoning of a family of nine children, named Allen. They drank lemonade which is supposed to have contained some poisonous ingredient.

The driver of Buffalo Bill's band wagon started his team of eight horses under an overhead bridge in Massillon, Ohio, and the occupants were swept off. He had miscalculated the height of the bridge, and was unable to stop the horses. Six men were injured, two probably fatally.

A "cloudburst" near Augusta, Kentucky, caused a flood on Big Bracken creek. Several large tobacco barns were washed away or badly damaged. Mrs. Henry Susco, 64 years old, was caught in the swollen stream and drowned. Thousands of acres of tobacco and corn were destroyed.

The Mallory Line steamer Colorado, from Brunswick, Ga., with twenty-eight passengers and a general cargo, collided with a loaded mud scow while proceeding up the main channel in the lower bay on her way to New York. The steamer was so badly damaged that she was beached to prevent her from sinking. The passengers were taken off in tugs.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEART.

Boys Playing With a Gun Kill Their Little Cousin in West Virginia.

On Sand Fork, near Weston, Minnie, the 11-year-old daughter of Peter Westfall, was instantly killed by a peculiar accident. She was standing in front of a second-story window of her home, while two of her cousins named Bachelor, living in the next house was playing with a gun in the cellar.

The gun was pointed out of the cellar window and the boys were trying to discharge it with matches. They finally succeeded and the bullet struck the little girl in the heart, killing her instantly.

MANY INJURED.

Bad Wreck on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

A COW WAS ON THE TRACK.

Striking the Obstruction, an Engine, Baggage and Two Passenger Cars Toppled Over an Embankment—Horrible Disaster Narrowly Missed.

A serious wreck occurred on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Pond Creek Junction, near White Haven, Pa., in which one man was killed and thirty-three injured, several it is feared fatally.

Railroad men say the accident is one of the most fortunate in the history of railroading. The engine after leaving the track fell over on its side and the tender jumping on top of it prevented by its weight and the way it was wedged into the engine the first car from crushing down the seventy-five foot embankment. If it had gone down it is likely everybody in the crowded car would have been killed. The top of the rear car was caught by a telegraph pole and thus barely prevented from rolling down the embankment.

The train was due in Hazleton at 3 o'clock and consisted of the engine, baggage car and two passenger cars. It was running about forty miles an hour and rounding a long curve near Pond Creek Junction when the engineer saw a cow a short distance ahead and on the track. He blew the whistle hoping to frighten it, but the animal did not move from the track, and before the train could be slowed up the cow was struck by the cowcatcher, and hurled ahead.

The engine was upon it in an instant. The body got between the rails and the engine and the tender jumped the track. It turned over on its side and the cars piled up and over it, splintering and crashing to pieces and hurling the passengers in every direction. So complete was the wreck that the engine was almost buried beneath the cars which piled over it while the escaping steam lent additional horror to the situation. Fortunately the wreck did not catch fire, or the many passengers who were pinioned in the debris would have had little chance of escaping a horrible death.

The train was well filled and the passengers in the first car were nearly all hurt, while those in the rear car, which mounted the mass of the wreckage, but was not much broken, escaped serious injury. They got out as best they could and set to work to extricate their less fortunate companions.

The operator at the Junction telegraphed the news of the accident to Hazleton within a few minutes of its occurrence and a relief train was hastily filled up and a number of stretchers and bandages for the wounded was hurried to the scene of the wreck with all the available physicians. By the time this train arrived most of the wounded had been removed.

The dead engineer was found at his post in the cab, crushed against the boiler by the truck of the tender. He was also severely scalded, but it is thought that death was almost instantaneous.

ITALY'S NEW MINISTRY.

King Humbert Approves the Cabinet Selected by Premier Rudini.

King Humbert has approved the following Cabinet, as organized by Signor Rudini:

Premier and Minister of the Interior and Minister of Foreign Affairs, ad interim—Signor Rudini.
Minister of Marine—Admiral Brin.
Minister of War—General Pelloux.
Minister of Justice—Senator Costa.
Minister of Finance—Signor Branca.
Minister of the Treasury—Signor Luzzatti.
Minister of Public Works—Signor Prinetti.
Minister of Education—Signor Gianturco.
Minister of Agriculture—Signor Guiccardini.
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Signor Sineo.
Commissioner for Sicily, without a ministerial portfolio—Signor Codronchi.

Parliament will meet this week.

The portfolio of foreign affairs has been offered to Viscount Venosta.

In the Cabinet which resigned on Saturday last Brin, Costa, Branca, Gianturco and Guiccardini held the same portfolios to which they have been assigned in the reorganized ministry.

ROBBERY IN A HOSPITAL.

Thirty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Valuables Stolen From Patients.

A robbery involving $30,000 in promissory notes, diamonds and jewelry occurred in St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia. For some time past a Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Moore had been occupying one of the private wards at the hospital. In the room was a trunk in which they kept considerable cash and all of Mrs. Moore's valuables.

The occupants of the room, who were convalescing, had left their quarters for a short time, and when they returned they found that the trunk had been forced open and its contents scattered about the room.

Mr. Moore immediately made an investigation, and discovered that all their money and those articles which could easily be converted into money had been taken.

It is claimed that a man giving the name of William H. Thompson, a professional nurse, and who had given the Bellevue Hospital, New York, as reference, had had the care of the Moores for some time.

Having access to their rooms, it is believed by the police he discovered the value of the contents of the trunk, and took the first opportunity to get possession of them. The detectives are looking for Thompson.

The Prince of Montenegro has built a theatre at Cettinje to hold 600 persons. It will be opened by a Russian company in opera.

A SONG IN THE NIGHT.

The tenderness of little loves
  Is sweeter than our dreams of heaven;
Far in the woodlands moan the doves,
  And God to them their griefs has given;
And when they die, in twilight late
Some sad bird moaneth for her mate.

What are the songs of birds to be—
  Of flowers to fleck the future's dells,
To birds that sang farewell to thee
  And broke thy heart with their farewells?
What the sweet breath of flowers to those
That once made life's immortal rose?

Still, suns will rise, and suns will set
  And morning bloom o'er land and deep;
And hearts shall whisper: 'We forget,"
  Even while they weep—even while they weep!
Through life, through death, through good and ill
We love, and we remember still!

HIS SPANISH SWEETHEART.

I wondered why Barry should be sitting alone in the garden at ten o'clock on a fine midwinter night. As I remembered him he had been a sociable sort of fellow, fond of gayety and pretty girls; and there was a cotillion going on indoors in the ball-room. I wondered, too, where his wife was; for he had told me he was married. It was six years since I had last seen him. We had been boys together, just out of college, and I had visited him for a summer in the southern part of the State, where his home had always been, and where his family was one of the few "old"ones which could rightly lay claim to gentility other than mushroom growth. After that visit I had gone back to San Francisco, and to a truly San Franciscan system of work, with the result that my health and spirits had steadily decreased, and at the end of these half-dozen years I was obliged to come south for a long rest.

I had chosen this delightful and quiet hotel in the hope that I might not have my peace disturbed by any of my numerous acquaintances; but here, the first thing, came down upon us in our retreat a crowd of worldlings from town, bent on dancing a cotillion. Barry had come with them; why, then, I repeated, was he not in the hop-room, and where was his wife? Perhaps she did not dance. But in that case, why was either of them with the frivolous party that was turning our secluded spot into Bedlam?

For a moment longer I let my gaze follow a girl in white satin, who had fascinated me. She was very young and brilliant and erect, with the face a painter would have chosen for Olympia's, wreathed in vines and serpents. A high, unnaturally white forehead, with very black and very straight thin brows, eyes long and flashing, thin red lips, continually parted in a wild sort of smile, over wonderful teeth; a brilliant color, a long face, black hair parted and twisted low on one of the most columnar necks I have ever seen. It was not a beautiful face; in repose, it was far from beautiful, but it was rarely in repose, and her laugh was the most bewildering thing imaginable. If she had been the heroine of a romance, men would have loved and hated her to the extent of the shedding of a great deal of blood, but in life to-day it is hard cash, not women's faces, that accomplish that. I took one last look at the young face, and then went to hunt up Barry.

We had already met in the office, but had not had time to exchange a dozen words. I wanted to talk over old times and new times, so, when I drew near, I scraped my feet and coughed, as being the approved method of breaking in upon tetes-a-tetes and meditations; and when he started, I said: "Hullo! That you, Barry?" and took a seat beside him on the bench. He offered me a cigar and gave me a light, from which I inferred I was not unwelcome.

"What are you doing, mooning under a pepper tree? It seems to me dancing's more in your line; or, doesn't the madam dance?"

"Yes, she dances."

"Oh!" I said, and feeling slippery ground, proceeded to avoid it. "Came down town to-night with the party, didn't you?" I asked.

"Yes."

"Heaps of pretty women."

"Do you think so? I admire your Northern women more; they have more distinction, too. Ours fade early, besides."

"Well, there's one girl there, by Jove! that makes up for a country of mediocrity—that witch of a flirt with the black hair who is dancing with Thornton. If I didn't happen to have some one I like better in the city, I think I'd go in for her."

"She's married, my friend."

"No? Who's the proud possessor?"

"I am."

"You don't say? Since when?"

"Since five years ago, nearly."

"Well, it's a little late, but permit me to congratulate you; she's superb."

"Thanks." And then we lapsed into silence, and I reflected upon the facility with which a well-meaning man may put his foot in it.

"You wonder at my not dancing, don't you?" he said, abruptly. "Well, I used to like it; I like it now; but I found Mrs. Barry was already engaged, so there was nothing for me to do but to order flowers gracefully and step out here—to reflect and recall.

"Do you know," he went on, "I had a romantic meeting and parting on this spot once. Right under this very tree. It was just after I left you, six years ago—the meeting. I had ridden out from town on Nocturne—you remember her, the little black mare? I was walking her along a road which ran about six feet from here, just about where that Bon Silene bush is (it was before the days of the hotel), when all of a sudden she shied at what looked like a bundle of old clothes under this tree. No—no, I wasn't thrown and I wasn't rescued by the heroine. It was not much of a shy, just enough to make me look again at the bundle and wonder what it was—it was dusk, you know—and then to notice that the bundle moved.

"Wherefore I concluded it was a woman, probably a Mexican. It was a woman, or a very young girl, rather, and a deuced pretty one—a Mexican, too. I could see that even in the twilight for her eyes gleamed in the dark as only a pair of Mexican eyes can gleam; and there was an added brightness, for the eyes were wet with tears. How do I know? I dismounted and found out, of course. It isn't likely I was going to see a woman prone on the ground, a long way from the nearest habitation, at nightfall, and yet not offer her any assistance in my power.

"Well, as I said, she was crying stormily, and I set about finding out why. She told a most blood-curdling tale of parental cruelty. It wasn't true. I've found that out since. As a matter of fact, she had found that a particular flame of hers was going to take another girl to some shindy. But the cruel-treatment story did nicely, and I comforted her—she was such a mere child, I honestly thought. The lie was innocent enough. They aren't taught to think a falsehood anything serious. She was just a trifle shy and shrinking, like a little girl who puts her hands behind her and lowers her lashes at the advance of a stranger. In fact, that is exactly what she did. You should have seen those lashes! You'd have been just as big a fool as I was, and have stayed until the moon rose, and made an appointment for another meeting, and eventually you'd have fallen as badly in love as I did.

"We always met under this tree. It was on her father's land, but quite out of sight of the house. She said that if he were to find us together, he would redouble his brutality; but I assured her that if we were discovered, we would run off at once and get married. The child was in one of her acquiescent moods, and lowered her eyes and agreed. Of course I could only manage to get away on Saturday evenings on Sundays (this is the anniversary of our meeting, by the bye. You see I cling to old memories), but we made the most of our time. I never had been so infatuated as I was with that Spanish child, with her tawdry, bright frocks, her shy ways, her gorgeous eyes and her broken English. She was really Spanish, and not Mexican, I learned."

"They all are," I ventured.

"I know, but your sarcasm is wasted; in this case it was beyond question, and there was American blood in her veins, too—a little of it.

"I insisted on running away with her and getting married at sea; and, after no end of refusals, she finally consented. Oh, I was far too smitten, too ensnared, to have it to occur to me then how a match of the sort would hamper my career; how an ignorant country girl would prove a thorn in my flesh in the critical town clique; what a social drag she would be upon me. I knew the family would raise particular Cain; but when a man wants to marry, in spite of his family, he is apt to look upon it as a small stone to be kicked out of his path, and it takes him some time to discover that his pebble is a good-sized bowlder.

"But we quarreled." A long pause, while Barry lit another cigar from the old one and puffed it into glowing. I kept silence, and after a while he went on: "You may think most women are fiery, but you should try a Spaniard. She got the cruel father—a harmless, shriveled-up old fellow—to take her to town behind one of his trotters one day. She wanted to buy a gown, which she told him was for some kind of a baile out here, but it was really to get married in. I had brought her a sample of the stuff I wanted her to get, otherwise she'd have appeared in pink and green and white lace, beyond a doubt. Her taste was simply nil.

"Well, she saw me on the street with a city girl. I believe it was Nora Clarke—you remember her? She was the merest acquaintance, as you know, and I treated her as one does any woman one happens to meet. We passed a confectioner's and I, naturally enough, asked her to have some soda-water. I don't suppose I'd have done it if I'd known that Ysadora was around, simply because I was aware that she wouldn't take it as an American fiancee would have done. But she was around, and she thought I was doing the deadly devoted; so, the next Saturday when we were to have run away, she met me with reproaches and tears and deviltry generally. She wouldn't listen to reason. She tore up the new gown, and refused to ever marry me or any other man, and she used some strong but musical Spanish. I fancy she was worse jealous than hurt, but I—well, I was completely done up. To say that she looked more beautiful than ever, would be to put it weakly. When I saw her disappear for good, over behind that clump of eucalyptus, I was on the verge of suicide. Pity I stopped at the verge.

"The fellow who has since built the hotel bought this spot, that saw our meeting and our parting, when her old father died, a year or so later.

"You came along just as I was going over old memories and wishing—I suppose I should not say it—wishing that it were six years ago and that I was still blindly infatuated with my Spanish sweetheart of sixteen."

I am not fond of the modern unfinished story. I want to see the heroine laid in her grave by a host of weeping grandchildren, and the hero following her contentedly soon after, so I asked: "But what became of the girl?"

"Nothing ever 'becomes' in real life," he answered.

"Where is she now?" I persisted.

"In the ball-room dancing the cotillion with Thornton."

"Then——"

"Yes. We made it up after her father's death, and were married—on dry land—and have lived happily ever after," he added, shrugging his shoulderz and throwing away his cigar.—Argonaut.

Bicycle Destroys Grazing Business

"The bicycle besides doing other things good and bad," said the owner of a stock and pasture farm in Montgomery county, Md., "is playing sad havoc with the horse grazing business. The wheel does away with hundreds of horses, and the necessity for them, and consequently the number of horses sent out to pasture during the summer months is getting smaller and smaller each year. I am now plowing up and planting fields that have been constantly used for pasture for thirty years, simply for the reason that no horses are sent me for pasture, and I can not afford to let the fields remain non-producing.

"As far as the pasture business is concerned, though at one time it was profitable to many farmers within easy distance of Washington, it is a thing of the past. We had a taste of it last summer, which prepared us for it somewhat, but this season we have been convinced that we must have other sources of income. My experience is only that of others in the same business, and though the most of us are rather old to learn new tricks, we have to try to do so or get left with idle fields on our hands."—Washington Star.

A Peculiar Swindle.

"The most peculiar swindle I ever knew of," said A. R. Willingham of New York at the Ebbitt, "and one where detection is very improbable, is being worked in New York. It is the returning of lost pocket books. The swindler works upon the theory that all men are rascals, and he finds enough who are not honest to make a good living. He gets an assortment of cheap pocket books, executes a bogus draft or two in the name of his intended victim, puts in two or three counterfeit bills of large denomination inserts a card with the name of his victim upon it, then assuming an honest expression visits the man he has selected as a victim, tells him he has found the pocket book, displaying its contents, and as the man's name was in the book he had hunted him up. Then he tells a little story of being very poor, and the victim almost invariably gives him $5 or $10, and takes the book and its contents. Of course, he can say nothing when he finds that he has been swindled. The man who thus returns lost money succeeds in catching several during a day and realizes a good living."

The Spot Where He Was Wounded.

"I went to Winchester, Va., on Decoration Day," said Colonel H. G. Otis of Los Angeles, the well-known newspaper man at The Shoreham. "Just thirty-two years ago, in an engagement just above the town, I was shot, and I wanted, if possible, to locate the spot where I was when wounded. It seemed almost impossible after the lapse of so many years and the changing character of natural monuments in a rapidly growing country like the United States. But a party of us started from Winchester. The ground seemed familiar to me; in fact but little change had occurred. However, I could not exactly place the battlefield. I knew I was standing in front of a clump of trees when the bullet struck me, and I knew where a fence and a ridge were located from there. We met a blacksmith, and as soon as we asked him he pointed directly to the place, it being where I had already thought it was, and when we reached there we found that the trees were standing precisely as they were thirty-two years ago.—Washington Star.

Practical Belief in Ghosts.

"The most practical belief in ghosts I ever knew," said A. P. Drennan of Chicago at the National, "is that of a customer of mine at Pekin, Ill. The firm is the leading one in the town handling agricultural implements and wagons. The business is transacted under the name of T. & H. Smith. I sold them several bills, and on one of my trips Mr. H. Smith, with whom I always dealt, said that he would confer with his brother that night as to a matter of business. I returned to the hotel and happened to mention that I was detained in order that the brothers could confer. To my astonishment, I learned that Theis Smith, to whom the matter was referred, had been dead for twenty years, but was supposed to return every night and conduct the business. In case of any doubt in the mind of the living brother, he goes to the office and confers with the spirit of his departed brother. The profits of the business are divided as they were before the death of the senior brother.—Washington Star.

New Use for Glass.

By a new process glass is made to appear like wood with a very high polish. It is used in windows, and gives a peculiarly subdued and agreeable light. The glass is put through what might be called a veneering process, being coated with a liquid that represents the wood which it is desired to imitate. The color, after drying, is varnished over and slightly heated. Sometimes shadings are applied to bring out the tint, then the glass is again varnished and thoroughly dried, and is fit for use.

Earls take precedence of the younger sons of Dukes of the blood royal.

A PEARL FARM.

THE KING OF PEARL-FISHER'S INTERESTING INFORMATION.

He Has Made a Fortune in the Pearl Fisheries---Believes He Can Raise Pearls as Easily as Oysters.

James Clarke, of Queensland, Australia, the king of the pearl-fishers and the owner of the only pearl-shell farm in the world, is at the Occidental.

Mr. Clark's pearl-shell farm is stocked with 150,000 pearl shell, which he collected from the deep sea waters. He believes that he can grow pearls and shells. It is a new thing. Nobody has ever attempted it before. Mr. Clark is on a tour of the world to investigate the various pearl fisheries.

He has all the facts and figures concerning them on his finger tips. He is much interested in the large pearl fisheries in the Gulf of California, but, of course, only in an abstract way, as he has no money invested in them.

The king of pearl fishers employs no less than 1,500 men and 250 vessels. Of the army of 1,500 men, 250 are skilled divers. The vessels used are of all sizes, the average cost of each being about £600.

"I have been fifteen years engaged in pearl fishing," said Mr. Clark last night. "My fisheries are in the Torres Straits in the north of Queensland. I began on a small scale, and have given the pearl fisheries my close attention during all these years. My experience has lead me to the belief that with proper intelligence in the selection of a place, one can raise pearls and pearl shells as easily as one can raise oysters, but, of course, to do this you must know how. I started a large pearl-shell farm three years ago, and have stocked it with shell, which I obtained in many instances far out at ocean, in the deep water. To grow shells successfully, according to my experience thus far, the water must not be too deep.

"There is one thing I am sure of, and that is that no matter how many pearls are produced the supply can never equal the demand, and therefore there is no danger of any combine among the pearl-fishers of the globe. It is for the purpose of finding out all I can in regard to the pearl fisheries of the different parts of the world that I have now sat out on this trip. I keep pretty well informed in regard to the pearl fisheries in all parts of the country. Your great fisheries in the Gulf of California is the biggest one on the American Continent, and is practically the only one, excepting that of the Gulf of Mexico, below the Gulf.

The pearls that are grown in the Torres Straits are all of the color that you see here. This beautiful silver pearl which you see on my scarf is a good illustration of the kind we produce. There is only one color, in fact, and that is the most desired among purchasers. This large oval pearl you may think something abnormal in its way, but we get many of them. There is no question but that the Torres fisheries produce the finest pearls to be had. The market shows that. They bring the highest prices."

Mr. Clark is a man of medium height and middle age. He is said to be a multi-millionaire and to have acquired his colossal fortune since he began pearl-fishing a few years ago. He has a reddish beard, a clear gray eye and a quiet, confident way of talking that is very interesting.

"My pearl-shell farm," he continued, "occupies a stretch of water ten miles long and about five miles wide on the edge of the Torres Straits. The water is shallow, for it is only in that kind of water that shells can be successfully matured. Any experienced pearl-fisher can tell at a glance from the surrounding shores whether or not he has the best fishing-ground.

"If the shores are high and rugged, it indicates that the water is deep and cold. The shells do not attain the greatest size there. Besides this it is hard on the divers in going so deep for them.

"Where the shores are low and receding and the water warm, there are to be found the finest shells and the biggest pearls.

"I ship my shells to London in my own vessels. The shells are used for scores of different purposes now, and there is a greater demand for them each year. They go to London in my vessels by hundreds of tons.

"The pearls are marketed in London and Paris mainly. The catch each year runs, roughly speaking, from $200,000 worth up to almost five times that. There is a constantly growing demand for them. I have been in the business long enough to ascertain that for a certainty.

"It is because of this that I am now trying to make pearls and shells on my own farm, which I have established and stocked by a portion of what I have caught."—San Francisco Call.

THIRTY EIGHT MILES AWAY.

A Telescope That Will Bring the Moon Close to the Earth.

The huge block of crystal which will become the mirror for the great telescope has safely arrived at Paris. If all goes well the Paris Exhibition of 1900 will be able to boast of a distinct feature. Whether the moon's features will be equally distinct is another question. Prof. Loewy thinks not, but M. Deloncle is still determined to carry through his idea.

"The moon is one yard off." It was thus the scheme of the gigantic telescope was spoken of in the papers, but M. Deloncle, however ambitious he may be in Central Africa, protests that he never had so preposterous a notion. He claims that it will be possible to throw on to a screen views of our satellite brought within a distance of thirty-eight miles. This remains to be seen. However, everybody will wish M. Deloncle, and still more especially his shareholders, every success in what one must still regard as an experiment.

The new telescopic mirror is the largest ever made. It was cast at Jeumont, a manufacturing place and the last French station on the line to Liege, Cologne, and Berlin. This splendid block of homogeneous crystal weighs 3,000 kilogrammes. Its diameter is 2.05 metres and in its present nearly rough state it cost $4,000. Of course it was conveyed to Paris in a special train. It was wrapped up in heavy felt blankets, protected by hoops of soft wood, with metal tires, mounted on pivots. Thus packed the mirror was tightly wedged in a case that was placed in the wagon on a bed of hurdles and layers of hay.

For greater safety, the train stopped only once, at Tergnier, and went at as slow a pace as a royal train, escorted by a railway inspector. It was insured to its full value. The same afternoon it was removed from the northern terminus to the workshop. The mirror, before leaving Jeumont, went through a second grinding of its faces, being as smooth as a fine plate glass. But for telescopic purposes this sort of smoothness is roughness itself. The finishing process will take two years and six months, and by more expeditious processes than any hitherto in use, which, moreover, will give greater accuracy than anything known.

Hitherto astronomical mirrors and lenses have been polished by hand by slowly rubbing the glass with the naked hand, sometimes, but not always, moistened with oil, albumen and other substances which are the maker's secret. The drawback of this process is that the mere heat of the hand may cause the surface to warp.

The new mechanical process, of which particulars are not given, will produce a surface approaching a true plane, within one ten-thousandth part of a millimetre. Even this marvellous finish will leave a margin, astronomers tell us, for errors. The whole finishing process will cost $30,000. The silvering will not cost anything to speak of.

The mirror will be mounted on two arms ten metres long, and will be set in motion by machinery of the usual sort. The rays gathered from planetary space will be reflected horizontally through a mammoth tube 60 metres long, laid on piles of masonry. The lenses of the flint and crown glass will be 1 metre 25 centimetres, the largest in the world, and the images, enlarged 6,000 times, will be thrown on to a screen, which thousands of people will view at a time.

PROPERTIES OF DIVINING RODS.

Locating Wells by the Use of a Peach Tree Branch.

A man in Tallahassee sends to the Buffalo Express the following curious account of the use of a divining rod:

"In boring a water-well we use an auger twelve inches in diameter, pulling it out when full and extending with rods as we go down. The man who does the most of this work about here was near my plantation, seven miles from town, where he had put down a well eighty feet in a much lower place than I wanted mine, and did not get a good well, as he told the man he would not. He came to my place, cut a forked peach-tree limb and began walking about where I wanted the well. At last over went the peach-tree sprout, not far from where I wanted the well. He crossed the line where it turned, went a few rods beyond and came back. When he came to the water-line over it went again.

"I called the man to me, told him to let the rod run through each hand an inch or two, told my foreman to take hold of the end on his side with his thumb and finger and take his other hand and squeeze his thumb and finger around the end of the rod as hard as he could with both hands. I did the same on the other end and we started for the water line; I kept my eye on the well-man's hand to see that he did not manipulate the rod some way, which he did not. As soon as we got to the water line the fork turned over as before, in spite of all three of us holding it. At one end the bark was wrung off and the small end was twisted.

"We bored down about fifty-six feet and found water. We went down to sixty-five feet and could go no further on account of so much water.

"The rod would not work in my hands or those of my foreman, but in the hands of his son, twelve or fifteen years of age, or in those of an old negro who was there, it worked well.

"One mile west of this place was an old well forty to fifty feet deep and dry part of the time. The rod would turn slowly over near it. About 100 rods from the well the fork turned quickly and there we bored thirty feet and found plenty of water all the time."

A True Hero.

No one knows what heroic action he or she is capable of until the test comes. But that there is more of the heroic mould in some who have perhaps not suspected themselves of it was shown in the fire at 352 Washington street, last Tuesday, in which police officer Graham, who occupies the position at the Shuman corner on Summer street, at the peril of his life went out on the coping of the adjoining building and handed out two women and seven men who were at the windows of the burning building, and had been almost driven by fire and smoke to throw themselves down. It was a brave act and reflects the greatest credit upon him. He has a record as a life saver, having before rescued several persons from drowning.—Boston Cultivator.

The Kansas wheat crop will be double that of 1895.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

George and Charles Goodwold, brothers, living at Eckley, who have been at variance for some time over family affairs, met and agreed to settle their differences by fighting it out. Arming themselves with butcher knives they went at each other desperately. Neighbors who witnessed the terrible affray tried to separate them, but were forced to desist for fear of being cut themselves. The wife of one of the brothers finally rushed in and succeeded in taking her husband out of the fight but not before one of the fingers of her right hand was almost cut off. The brothers were then bleeding from many wounds and fell exhausted. A physician was hurriedly summoned who pronounced both to be dangerously wounded, one of them being in such a precarious condition that his recovery is doubtful.

In a runaway accident in Jackson Township Mrs. Michael Biecker, of Myerstown, was thrown out of a buggy and so badly injured that she may die.

The wasted form of a man supposed to be that of Isaac Slutter, was found a few days ago on a farm at Stroudsburg. Slutter's relatives made all the arrangements for the burial and mourned their loss. Before the time of burial, however, the sorrowing friends were convinced beyond doubt that the corpse was not that of their loved one and the funeral was declared off. Young Slutter, the supposed dead man, left his home on June 6.

William Carlin, of South Scranton, a brakeman employed on the northern division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, was fatally injured at Great Bend. He was trying to couple cars and was knocked down and run over.

Superintendent of Highways S. T. Paisley, Pittsburg, received a call from W. C. T. U. ladies who asked permission to place ice water barrels on downtown streets He cheerfully assented, but changed his mind when the ladies announced they wanted to place a penny-in-the-slot machine with each barrel.

James Gaffey a boy, 10 years old, attended a circus, a feature of which was an expert jumper who took a dive of sixty feet from the top of a ladder to a net suspended a few feet above the ground. Young Gaffey with a number of companions procured a twelve-foot ladder, which was held perpendicularly, and from the top the ambitious young amateur took a straight dive to the grass below. For awhile he lay insensible. He may recover.

Daniel Dougherty, of E. 7th St., Chester, was rescued from death by Moses Brown, who saw his hand sticking up through the sand in a pit of the Deshong property. Doughterty was working in the pit when the bank caved in and he was buried under many tons of sand. He would have smothered but for the prompt work of Brown, who shoveled him out.

The body of George Bahl, who was drowned in Loyalsock Creek, near Williamsport, on February 10 last, was found floating in the stream. It was recognized by the wearing apparel. Bahl was a lumber jobber and lost his life while assisting to break a log jam.

By unlocking the front door with a false key, unknown thieves entered the dwelling of Alfred Bacon, on Water street, while the members of the family were spending the day in the country The entire house was ransacked and among the booty secured by the thieves was money to the amount of $92 50. There is no clue.

Two children of William Harkness, while playing with a rope at Long's Mill, in Silver Spring Township, were seriously injured. The rope came in contact with a shaft and wound around the children The girl was stripped of her clothing and her shoulder blade was dislocated. Her brother had an arm broken above the wrist.

From all over the State comes the report that the insane hospitals are overcrowded. As proof of this Dr Hall, of the Wernersville State Lunatic Hospital arrived in Harrisburg with eleven insane people, for whom there was no room in that institution. He took them out to the State Hospital despite the information previously telephoned him that the local institution was also crowded. Superintendent Orth soon convinced him that there was no room for them, and they were taken back to Wernersville.

All the taverns and saloons in Hazleton were closed up tight Sunday, and no person, no matter how influential he was, could get a drink in a licensed place. It is the first dry Sunday known to Hazleton in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The closing movement was instigated by a branch of the Liquor League, which was established in Hazleton a few months ago. The League is of the opinion that the best way to suppress the lawless traffic in the liquor business in this section is to observe the law itself, hence the closing movement.

Edward Dewitt Heidler, who shot his brother-in-law, Levi Kreider, in cold-blood on May 1, escaped from the Erie county jail, Sheriff Evans and a large posse is scouring the country for the fugitive, but no traces of him have been discovered.

Horace Deats, 9-year-old son of James Deats, of Peckville, met with a terrible death on the Lackawanna Coal Company's steam plane, situated on the mountain west of that place. The rope on the plane is 1,300 feet long, and extends into the mine through a bore-hole about a quarter of a mile above the engine room. The boys went to this place where the rope enters the mine, and this little fellow caught hold of it a few feet from the sheave wheel, when the engineer, M. H. Sitgraves, received the signal from the inside of the mine to hoist the trip up the plane. The sudden jerk drew the little fellow over upon the wheel and under the rope, which crushed his life out in an instant. He remained in that position until the boys ran home for the victim's mother, who was the first to arrive at the spot. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The city of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has been presented with the sum of $50,000 by the children of the late John P. Adriance for the purpose of erecting a public library.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. July 23.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress,
J. L. SPANGLER.
For Assembly,
R. F. FOSTER.
JAMES SCHOFIELD.
For Sheriff,
W. M. CRONISTER.
For Treasurer,
C. A. WEAVER.
For Commissioners,
P. H. MEYER.
DANIEL HECKMAN.
For Register,
G. W. RUMBERGER.
For Recorder,
J. C. HARPER.
For Auditors,
FRANK W. HESS,
B. F. KEISTER.
For Coroner,
DR. W. W. IRWIN.
For Surveyer,
J. H. WETZEL.

PRESENT SILVER COINAGE.

We have been asked for information about the recent order of Secretary Carlisle setting the mints at work coining silver at the rate of $3,000,000 a month, which will be continued during the remainder of the present year. It is due to the narrow margin of silver coin available under the Sherman silver purchase law for the redemption of the treasury notes issued under that law for silver bullion, which notes are made payable in silver. These treasury notes are retired and canceled when redeemed in silver dollars, and the dollars are released for general circulation. The amount of silver dollars coined from the bullion in the treasury, received for the treasury notes, has not kept pace the last six months with the redemption of such notes. Redemption of treasury notes in silver are heavy during the summer and autumn, because of the demand for silver dollars to pay the cotton hands at the south. This is the explanation given by the treasury department, and it states the facts of the increased coinage of silver dollars which is to go on at the rate of $3,000,000 a month for the next five months. The amount of these silver treasury notes in circulation is $101,000,000 and in the treasury there are $32,000,000. The amount of uncoined silver bullion in the treasury on the 1st of May was $120,939,560. It is from this bullion the silver coinage is going on.

It is a fact of some interest that these treasury notes, payable in silver, have been redeemed in gold on demand of the holders of the notes. This policy was commenced under the Harrison administration, by direction of Secretary of the Treasury Foster, in an order issued to the assistant treasurer at Boston, dated October 14, 1891. Until that order no one dreamed they were redeemable in anything else than silver. Foster redeemed $34,000,000 of these silver notes in gold before he left office, thus depleting the gold reserve. He did not redeem a dollar of them in silver, but Secretary Carlisle, while deciding they were redeemable in silver and did redeem $20,000,000 in that metal, held subsequently that under the parity clause they should be redeemed in gold, and has so redeemed large quantities of them in gold. over $50,000,000.

NOT "FREE" BUT EQUAL

Much misapprehension has grown up in the minds of the people on the money question from the use of the term "free coinage" in the sense of equal coinage. The enemies of the silver coinage on terms of equality with gold, persistently use the adjective "free" as if it meant a gift or making something out of nothing. The mint laws have always required the payment of a sufficient sum by the owners of silver or gold bullion to bear the expenses of the mint. The restoration of the law of 1837, signed by Jackson is all that is demanded by the Democratic platform. This does not mean, as Director Preston of the mint is quoted as saying, that all the silver of the world is to be dumped upon Uncle Sam's mint and that paper or gold is to be paid out for the bullion, as it was under the Allison and Sherman purchasing laws. It does mean that congress shall run the mint according to law and not that any director shall run it according to Morgan-Rothchilds. Then under the restored conditions, Mr. Preston and his vagaries will go. The mints will only give silver coin for silver bullion as fast as they can coin it—and the owners thereof will have to put the coin in circulation themselves by purchase of labor, manufactured goods and farm produce. This is the Jackson plan as now represented by Bryan and Sewall. There need be no fear of swamping the mints with old coin and silver plated ware, as Signor Preston the vicegerent of Baron de Rothschilds seems to apprehend. The silver plated spoons and Communion services and the bridal gifts have all a greater value as they are, where they are, than the silver that could be scraped off after melting them in the crucible. These gold vagaries all disappear as each one is subjected to logical analysis.

WHEN the oats is cut and all hauled in, then politics will begin.

THE Lewisburg Journal states that there is a large free silver element in both parties in Union county.

UTAH is clamoring loudly for 16 to 1. That was not Brigham's ratio, he stood for 19 to 1 and only the 19th kicked.

THE spread of the "silver craze" is amazing and the M'Kinley leaders are loosing the "yellows" and taking the blues.

During the past] six weeks showers have come along without sighing for them, and, you bet, they have had a booming effect on all growing in field and garden.

THERE is no hitch on the Democratic county ticket this year; it will go thro o. k., top, centre and bottom. The people know a good thing when they have it.

A good cow now brings as much in market as an average horse. Beef cattle will never drop in price as the consumption of meat keeps pace with the increase in population and the grazing area is becoming less from the encroachments of agriculture.

THE Populist and the silver party, are each holding national conventions in St. Louis, this week. It seems certain the Populists will endorse Bryan for president and that the silver party will likely do the same thing. This is making prospects look blue for McKinley.

GLOOM has entered the families of two prominent personages in the late Chicago convention. Ex-Governor Russel, of Massachusetts, was a delegate and a prominent candidate for president, while with a camping party in Canada, was found dead in his bed on Friday morning when he was being called for breakfast.

A daughter of ex-Governor Tillman and now a senator of South Carolina, while out driving with an Episcopal minister, on Saturday, was instantly killed by a stroke of lightning. Her father was also mentioned as a candidate for president and was a delegate in the Chicago convention.

IF there was less bad feeling shown than in the past few years over the selection of school teachers it would be a creditable thing and altogether becoming to have the education of the heart as well as the head in aim. Our schools are not to be manned to serve the caprice of jealousy and favoritism—spare them, for the good of the cause, from being prostituted to such low motives. Some persons never care for what is right if they are interfered with in their wrong notions and it is these who are a constant source of trouble in communities which they infest, whether it be in schools, church or social circle. Pity 'tis so.

Mr. Prime, of Dwight, Ill., publisher of "Prime's Crop Reports," denies that the farmers of the West are in poverty. He said to a New York Sun reporter: "In all of the farmers' meetings and conventions which have been held during the last six or eight months there has never been passed a resolution of denunciation, nor has there been made any unnatural demands upon the powers that be." This statement may seem irreconcilable with many that were put forth with much heat at Chicago; but the explanation is easy. There are two sorts of farmers—the political farmers, who are much in evidence at national conventions, and the real farmers, who stay at home to guide the plow and tend to the live stock.

A Handsome Bouquet.

A large and handsome bouquet was placed upon the editor's desk, made up from a variety of the choicest flowers from the lovely beds of Mrs. M. B. Richard, planted with her own artistic taste. She knows we admire the beautiful in nature, and we offer thanks as large as the bouquet sent.

Then it was Dry.

Last summer, about this time, the greatest general dry spell known, set in; we are happy to say that we have no scarcity of water now, nor did we have, thus far, this summer. In the past two months we have had rains every few days, which kept up the streams and supplied wells and cisterns to a fair degree.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

INTERIOR FURNISHINGS.

The Pews and Heater for the Reformed Church Contracted for.

The committee in charge has ordered the pews for the new Reformed church and it expects the contract to be completed some time in September. The pews proper are of solid oak, circular, with a special conformation adapted to the comfort of the body. The ends are large and heavy, made out of quartered red oak, paneled, with a high and heavy arm-rest, making an impressive and handsome appearance. The pews in the main audience room will seat 250 people; but the whole church can be converted into one room with a seating capacity of over 500. The pews are to be purchased at the cost of $450 from the Globe Furniture Co., Northville, Mich. The windows of the church promise to be very fine. Twelve of the larger ones will be put in as memorials, and fourteen will be presented; they will be purchased from a firm in Allegheny, Pa., and are to be figured and opalescent glass. The heater, purchased from Miller Bros., Bellefonte, is the latest improvement in that line of the March-Brownback Stove Co., of Pottstown, Pa. The system of ventilation will be perfect and complete, the best modern theory being employed in this work.

POTTERS MILLS.

P. P Long's Store Invaded by Burglars.—Gov. Hastings and Col. Fred Reynolds Breakfast at the Reish House.

Gov. Daniel Hastings and Col. Fred Reynolds took breakfast at the Reish House on Saturday morning, while on their way to the encampment.

Sunday was bicycle day for Potters Mills, there were about fifty of them went through, bound for Lewistown.

Flint Solidy, of Williamsport, passed through here on Thursday on his way to Lewistown, run a hack to and from the grounds. There were six men with four hacks stopped at the Reish House on Friday night, among them were D. R. P. Rissel, Wm. Williams, C. W. Clark, John F. Butler, W. Knickerbocker, and Boyd Jackson, all from Williamsport. Abe. Baum, of Bellefonte, went over on Friday and came back Saturday; said they wanted to tax him too much for his hacks.

Last Tuesday night burglars invaded the store of P. P. Long and raised general havoc, scattering shoes, shirts, and other small articles over the floor. They evidently were in search of money and valuables. The exact amount of goods taken cannot be definitely ascertained. No clue has as yet been discovered.

Stolen Goods Found.

On the night of June 7th, the postoffice at Snow Shoe was broken into and stamps and supplies to the amount of about $100 were taken. Four men were arrested for the crime, but on being searched no goods were found upon them. However they were bound over to court and lodged in the jail at Erie. On Saturday several children were playing with a toad near a stone wall on the estate of James Gates one mile this side of Snow Shoe. The toad jumped into a hole in the wall. The children examined the wall and found a lot of stamped envelopes, etc., taken from the postoffice, but all the valuables, amounting to over $80 were not recovered.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50

LINDEN HALL.

What Our Correspondent Gives Us from the Busy Town.

Miss Blanche Tressler, of this place is visiting friends and relatives in and around Pleasant Gap.

George Vantries accompanied by his uncle, Mr. Mattern, spent Sabbath last with Henry Zeigler.

A number of our young people attended the poverty party at Centre Hall on last Saturdry evening.

Mary Carper spent a few days with Mrs. Nathaniel Zeigler, at Earlystown last week.

A number of our people are attending the N. G. P. encampment at Lewistown.

Hale Ross made a business trip to Fairbrook last week.

Wallace Kline, son of John and Ellen Frazier, died on the 15th inst., near Linden Hall. In the few last years evident signs of an approaching crisis appeared. A complication of troubles brought on rapidly the end. During the last year Wallace tried to live for God. His faith in God sustained when his sufferings became excruciating; he found relief in having God's word read to him. Wallace was a young man of noble character; a few days before death he expressed a desire to connect himself with the church and his request was granted. His death leaves a vacancy in that family which cannot be filled, but adds one to the family where sorrow is unknown. All things are for good; we cannot always see it in that light, yet we know that God can heal all our sorrows. His age was 15 years and 2 months. The funeral was held on Saturday morning, interment being made in the cemetery at Tusseyville. Rev. Eisenberg conducted the services.

And the Band Played.

John Wetzel, of Howard, and Clarence Cook, of Bellefonte, had a disputed account for a number of years. Finally Cooke sued Wetzel for a settlement before a justice of the peace. The settlement occurred Monday and while the principals were inside the Howard cornet band was outside playing. After all was satisfactorily arranged it leaked out that Wetzel had hired the band to come to the 'squire's office and play as long as they were inside.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

John H. Wilson and Minnie E. Saylor, of Bellefonte.

George W. Thomas, of Jersey Shore, and Ella May Seigfried, of Philipsburg.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

Sunday, July 26, at Centre Hall, at 7 p. m.; at Spring Mills, at 2 p. m.; at Tusseyville, at 10 a. m.

Weather Report.

Wednesday was warmest this week, thermometer 83; on 19 was coolest, 50. On 20, morning, .20 in. rain; in the evening .22 in. rain.

—The Philad. Branch, in their new room, Bellefonte, now carry a larger stock than any two stores in the town. The stock is all new and up-to-date, and the prices are away down. And then every deal is made satisfactory or money returned.

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C Lively Liver, Pure Blood, Beautiful Complexion, Perfect Health in C

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New Spring Stock.

We have just received an exceptionally large stock of Spring and Summer goods, a stock that is the latest from the mills and factories. In Serges we have a finer assortment than ever, and they have been reduced in price 25 per cent; all shades and colors. Ask to see them. You may want something in Underclothing. We think we have just what you want, a full and complete line. Dry Goods and Dress Goods never were so cheap, and such quality for the money is startling. Straw Hats in abundance. A new line of China and Queensware. The China Dinner Set in the window, 100 pieces, only $14.00. Cant be beat in price. Other line have as big bargains.

KREAMER & SON.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pa., there will be exposed at public sale, at the late residence of Col. John Rishel, deceased, one-half mile north-west of Farmers Mills postoffice, in Gregg townsnip, Centre county, Pa. on

— THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1895. —

sale to begin at 1 o'clock p. m. The real estate of the said Col. John Rishel, deceased, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the east by lands of Mrs. Catharine Neidigh, G. D. Armbruster, R. J Smith's heirs, and H. D. Hagen; on the south by lands of J. B. Fisher's heirs and Catharine Rishel, and on the west by lands of Catharine Rishel, Emma Rachau, Jeremiah Stover and McMurray's heirs, and others, and on the north by lands of E. Eungard, R. J. Smith's heirs, and Samuel Long. containing

— 160 ACRES AND 153 PERCHES —

neat measure. About 12 acres thereof being well timbered with white pine, white oak, red oak, walnut, ash, lin, hemlock, sugar maple, etc. Thereon erected one two-story Dwelling House, 28x41, and a large bank barn, horse power shed, wagon shed, and sheep stable attached, carriage house, corn house, or cribs, and pig stable, almost new, together with all necessary outbuildings, such as wood house, chicken house, oven house, dry house, smoke house, spring house, etc., with an orchard containing the choicest varieties of fruit, consisting of about 140 apple trees, besides cherries, pears, plums, grapes, etc. There is also a spring of the best of limestone water within about forty rods of the house, the water of which is conveyed to the house, spring house and barn, by iron pipes; said spring has never failed, besides there are several other small streams which pass through the farm sufficient for watering stock, etc. The farm is adapted either for dairy or farming purposes, and the location and soil are almost equal to any in Penns or Brush valleys, and is in a good state of cultivation, it being situated about ¾ mile south of Penn Cave, and 2½ miles north west of Spring Mills, the latter being the nearest railroad station; and ¼ mile north-west of Farmers Mills postoffice, and within sight of two churches and one public school building, besides other conveniences.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third payable in cash upon confirmation of sale, one-third in one year, with interest, and the remainder at the death of the widow of said deceased, the interest thereof payable annually during her life; the deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

M. L RISHEL,
Administrator of said dec'd.

IT IS AS CHEAP AS IT IS GOOD:

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WEEKLY, Tuesday evening of each week, $1 a year.

THE DAILY issue will be sent from now until after the election, by mail only, on receipt of $1

THE WEEKLY will be sent from now until after the election, by mail only, on receipt of 25 cents.

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

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Time Table, in effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.19 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p m., New York. 9.25 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Du Bois and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.27 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.23 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.25 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4.42 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	P M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P M.	P M
1 38		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
1 45		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
1 53		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
1 58		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 07		6 37	Miffinburg	8 38		4 27
2 18		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 23		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
2 53		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 41
3 02		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 32
3 08		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 25
3 17		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 17
3 23		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 10
3 31		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 02
3 37		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
3 44		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 48
3 48		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 43
3 53		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 38
3 58		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 34
4 07		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 24
4 10		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 21
4 15		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.05, 5 45 and 7.50 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m. 10.19 a m. 5 07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a m. and 5 06 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 5.11 p. m.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager
J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pass'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down.			May 18, 1896.		Read Up.		
No. 1	No 5	No 3			No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv.	Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45		BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57		High	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03		Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08		Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10		Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14		HUBLERSBG	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18		Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20		Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22		Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24		LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26		Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31		Krider's Sng.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37		Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43		Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45		Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50		MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore			4 30	7 55
10 05	9 55		Arr.	Lve		4 00	†7 25
†10 20	*11 30		Lve	Arr.		2 40	*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA.			†8 35	*11 30
8 22	10 30		Atlantic City			7 00	5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamecua.)			†4 30	
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)				†7 30
p. m	a. m		Arr.	Lve.		a. m.	p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

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PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Miss Bertha Armstrong, of Potters Mills, spent last week with friends in town.

——Mrs. Mary Fredericks, of Spring Mills, visited with friends in this place over Sunday.

——H. Holtz, of the firm of Joseph Bros. & Co., Bellefonte, was in town Tuesday.

——J. Will Conley, of Bellefonte, drove over on a short visit to his parents on Tuesday.

——Miss Helen Bartholomew has been elected teacher of the Millheim primary school.

——Miss Lola Strohm, of Bellefonte, is visiting at the home of Mr. G. L. Goodhart, at Centre Hill.

——Mrs. Cyrus Brungard and daughter Cora visited friends in this vicinity several days last week.

——Miss Anna S. Houser and sister, of Pleasant Gap, were callers at the REPORTER office a few days ago.

——Mrs. Daniel Hess and granddaughter, Miss Freda, from Linden Hall, spent Tuesday with friends in town.

——Mrs. John Kennedy and her two daughters, of Johnstown, are visiting friends and relatives in and about town.

——Mrs. George W. Currin, of Bloomsburg, visited her mother, Mrs. Michael Willow, several days last week.

——Miss Maize Pellman, an accomplished young lady, of Hartleton, is visiting her friend Miss Mame Kreamer.

——Ed. Ruhl and wife are at Lewistown attending the N. G. P. encampment and visiting his sister, Mrs. Willis Rishell.

——'Man. Smith, the hustling member of the firm of Thompson & Smith, at Potters Mills, gave us a call on Tuesday.

——Rev. M. W. Davis departed yesterday morning for his home in Pittsburg, after a several weeks visit among his friends here.

——'Squire Rishell, of Farmers Mills, an enthusiastic Democrat, and free silverite, took in Mr. Bierly's lecture Monday evening.

——Amos Parker, one of the Potter township war veterans, gave our sanctum a call and took pleasure in setting his label out to '97.

——A family of Lewisburgers is boarding at Wm. Heckman's, taking in good grub and pure country air, for all of which Centre Hall is noted.

——Mr. H. W. Morris, of Rebersburg, and Mr. H. I. Brumgard, of Wolf's Store, spent a few days last week at the home of Rev. Rearick.

——Mrs. Samuel Heckman, of Lock Haven, accompanied by her little child, is here to spend a few weeks at the home of her father, Mr. H. W. Kreamer.

——Mrs. Vance McCormick, who has been visitiing her parents at this place for the last few weeks returned to her home at Montandon last Monday.

——Mr. R. G. Kenley, of Spring Mills, has charge of the hotel this week in the absence of landlord Ruhl, who is in attendance at the encampment.

——Misses Allie Hazelet and Martha Ransom drove to this place from Williamsport the beginning of the week and are spending a few days with Miss Grace Smith.

——Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Boyle accompanied by their two children, of Johnstown, are visiting at the home of Mr. W. W. Dellet. Mr. Boyle is a son-in-law of Mr. Dellet.

——We are glad to note that Mr. Peter Hoffer, who has been seriously ill for the last few months, has recovered to such an extent as to enable him to go out driving.

——Charley Stamm, of Oak Hall, stopped in Centre Hall Monday night to hear the lecture on silver. He was accompanied by Mrs. Stamm, and were the guests of Jared Kreamer.

——Mrs. Witmer McCormick, nee Miss Mame Meyer, arrived here last Tuesday from Charleston, S. C. She intends to make an extended visit during the summer to her parents and friends.

——John H. Keller, of the junior class at Franklin and Marshall College returned home last week. John has been attedding the summer Y. M. C. A. lecture course at Northfield, Mass., since college closed.

——Miss Sue Neff is expected by her friends to land in New York in a day or so, having sailed from England on the 16th. She left for Europe last August and spent the year seeing the sights in England, France, Germany and Italy.

——Hon. James Schofield, Prothonotary William Smith, Recorder Galer Morrison, candidate for Recorder, Cal Harper, and constable Joan Dunlap, all of Bellefonte, braved the wet weather Monday evening and drove to Centre Hall to hear Mr. Bierly's exposition of the fallacies of the gold question. They are all good Democrats and are strong in endorsing the Chicago platform.

——Miss Mame Keller, of Bellefonte, is visiting at the home of Samuel Rowe.

——Dr. and Mrs. Hosterman and two children spent Wednesday with friends at Penn Hall.

——Misses Roxy and Helen Mingle, of Bellefonte, have been spending the last week with friends in town.

——Mrs. Annie M. Weaver, the proprietress of a millinery establishment at Millheim spent a few days this week at the home of Mrs. Mary Dinges.

Local Jottings in Season.

The Potter's Mills brass band will hold a festival in Allison's grove next Saturday evening, at which ice cream, cakes and other refreshments will be served.

Nothing conduces more to the prosperity of a town than by sticking together and encouraging all legitimate business enterprises, banishing petty jealousy and unneighborly doings.

Shook Bro's hen factory at Spring Mills, now near completion, is the largest of the kind in central Penn'a, and it deserves to pay the proprietors.

As a general thing we had good roads all summer, and we are pleased to note that in some of our townships improved road making is receiving some attention.

Nice huckle berries are retailing at 5 cents per quart.

Early apples are selling at 30 to 40 cents per bushel.

In Lewisburg new potatoes are offered at 25 cents per bushel.

Roasting ears are likely to be seen on our tables within a few days and young America will be happy. Can Is. Condo still put away 16 ears at one meal?

This is the second state encampment held at Lewistown.

Boozer Bro's liverey, equipped with good horses and all kinds of clean rigs, is doing good business.

Take the Reporter for the campaign —only 25 cents.

Whiteman, also, has removed his front yard fence, and so has Geise.

Nearly a Scrap.

THERE came pretty near being a war-like scrap, on Tuesday, in camp, at Lewistown, between the 10th and 18th regiments, the latter being called the "dude" regiment from Pittsburg; it came marching along, saw the 10th standing in its way and opened fire on it. The affair would have resulted seriously had not Col. Elliot, division inspector, seeing the seriousness of the situation, taken a hand in the battle by calling off the two regiments. It appears that bad feeling has existed between the two regiments from a former encampment.

What Hits the Farmer.

The frequent rains of late have done some harm to hay lying in the fields and as it has not been a plentiful crop this makes it some worse. Wheat and rye on shock had to have sheaves spread apart to dry and prevent sprouting. The farmer always is in danger of being hit in some undesirable manner, it may be too much or too little rain, bugs, grasshoppers, mildew, rust, weevil, or low prices and swindling agents. He has to put up with more of the undesirable than any other class.

Last summer one of our grand children was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Frederickstown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by Wm. Pealer. Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

—For Sale: An excellent young Alderny cow, fresh. Apply at this office.

Sick Headache Permanently Cured

"I was troubled, a long time, with sick headache. It was usually accompanied with severe pains in the temples and sickness at the stomach. I tried a good many remedies

recommended for this complaint; but it was not until I began taking

AYER'S

Pills that I received anything like permanent benefit. A single box of these pills did the work for me, and I am now a well man." C. H. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me.

For the rapid cure of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nausea, and all disorders of Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.

Ask your druggist for Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"THE PEOPLE'S BIBLE HISTORY."

After twelve years of careful preparation, and at an enormous cost, "The People's Bible History" has just appeared from the press of The Henry O. Shepard Company, Chicago, and has been welcomed unqualifiedly by the press, the pulpit and the people. It is superbly printed and bound, and its many illustrations are exquisite in conception and detail. Eighteen specialists of world-wide renown have concentrated their power in the writing of this great book. Of the introduction by the Right Honorable William E. Gladstone, Rev. H. W. Bolton, D. D., of Chicago, says: "The introduction itself is worth the price of the book, written by one whose utterances are from the deepest wells of thought. His rare experiences have given him authority to speak concerning the greatest book of the world—the Word of Life."

No one should be without this most important work, which is sold by subscription only in several styles of binding. The "popular edition" of 940 pages will undoubtedly be the work that will meet the most popular demand, but to satisfy those who desire a handsome form the publishers have produced an edition de luxe containing 1,283 pages and 200 full-page illustrations and maps. The latter is said to be a wonder in modern bookmaking, and is pronounced the finest work of the kind ever printed.

The Commercial Advertising Critic, Nath'l C. Fowler, Jr., has the following to say in regard to "Acadia," a book which has just been issued by the Canada-Atlantic and Plant Steamship Company:

"'Acadia' stands in a class by itself. It reads like a poem of sense. Its corners are curved. Its sentiment is as pure and as bright as the brooks you write about. It's honest. You paint your pictures with nature's brush depped in the sunshine. Above all, over all, and under all, remains one monumental fact, against which the cannons of criticism cannot penetrate—it is a book the people want."—Savannah *Morning News*.

Great Triumph.

Instant relief and a permanent cure by the great remedy, Otto's Cure for Lung and Throat diseases. Why will you irritate your throat and lungs with a hacking cough when R. E. Bartholomew, of Centre Hall, and G. H. Long of Spring Mills, sole agents will furnish you a free sample bottle of this guaranteed remedy? Its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. Sample free. Large bottles 50c. and 25c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of John Mitterling, dec'd., late of Potter township, Pa., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. W. MITTERLING, jul96t Admr., Tusseyville, Pa.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, MD.

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
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Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

NO.	SPECIFIC FOR	PRICES.
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7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
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15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness	.25
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BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

Net Price per Set of Four Wheels, with Round-Edge Steel Tire on, Bolted and Oiled Warner, Shell Band and Wood Hub.

Size of Tire Used.	X Quality.	XX Quality.	XXX Quality.	XXXX Quality.
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1 x ⅛	9 00	11 00	13 00	15 00
1⅛ x 5-16	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00
1¼ x 5-16	11 00	13 00	15 00	17 00

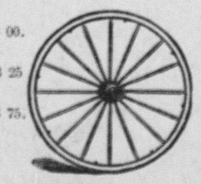
Sarven Patent Wheels, 50 cents per set extra.

⅞-in. Tread Wheels, with ⅞ or 15-16 in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 00. Add $1 00 for Welding and Setting.

1-in. Tread Wheels, with 1 or 1 1-16 in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 25 Add $1 25 for Welding and Setting.

1¼-in. Tread Wheels, with 1⅛ or 1¼ in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 75. Add $1 50 for Welding and Setting.

I manufacture Wheels ⅝ to 4 in. Tread, with or without Tires on.



Also Jobber in Springs, Axles, Bolts, Clips, Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, Varnish, Rubbers, Carriage Cloths, etc.

W. W. BOOB,

Manufacturer of Wheels and Jobber in Carriage and Wagon Hardware of every description.

Centre Hall, Pa. - - - Call and get prices.

It was Munsey's that made the ten cent magazine possible; it was Munsey's that denounced the robber prices and put magazines into the hands of the people at a right price.

On all news stands at 10 cents a copy; yearly subscription, $1.00.

FRANK A. MUNSEY, 151 Fifth Ave., New York.

A GRAND SUMMER BARGAIN TREAT.

That will make a dollar go as far as two did before. We will now begin our Summer Clearance sale, before the season is over, so you can have the benefit of the bargains in season.

A mixed lot of dress ginghams, all of this season's good's have been selling at 8 and 10c. go to-day at 5c; better qualities that have been selling at 10 and 15c are now 8c. A few patterns left of fine Scotch ginghams, were 18 and 20 per yd., are now 12½. We have never raised the price of Lancaster ginghams—old price 5c, now 4½.

A nice assortment of Persian Swiss lawns and dimities—cheap at 10, selling at 5c; better qualities that have been selling at 12½ and 15c now sell at 8. A choice lot of fine dimities and Persian lawn worth 25c and 30c will sell now at 15 and19c. Challies, the all cotton and all wool, from 4½ to 35c. Summer silk for waists and dresses, now 35c.

Persian silks, new designs choice styles, were 75c, $1 and $1.25, now 50, 65 and 97c. One lot dress goods ecru and white satin stripe, washable pique, now 5c per yard. 50 inch red table linen now 15c, better quality, wider, fast color 20c. Indigo blue prints at 3¾c. 36 inch bleached muslin, no starch' 5c. A 50c summer corset now 40c; better quality was $1 now 75c.

Sonnette corset made by the C. P. firm 98c' also H. &S., P. N. glove fitting and Warner corsets. A 40c quality silk mitt, black and colors, now 25c; ligheter weight silk mitts 15c.

Men's All-Wool Suits in black, blue and other colors, $4.00.

Men's All-Wool Serge and Clay Suits in blue and black, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, and $6.00.

Men's Black Diaganol, French Worsted, also in colors, at $6.00, $6.50, $7.00, $7.50 and $8.00.

The very finest Dress Suits for Men, $8.50, $9, $9.50, $10, $12, $12.

These goods are equal to any $17 or $20 goods of other places.

Young men's suits from 15 to 20 years, all styles and grades. Most fashionable Serge, Diagonals and Cheviots, light, dark, black and blues, from $2.50 upwards.

Children's Suits.

Children's Wash Suits, all the latest styles, 49c up to $1.24.

Children's Linen Pants, Duck Pants etc., 55c up.

Children'ss Suits in light, dark black, blue and mixed, of the most fashionable design and first-class tailoring, from 98c up.

Knee pants, 100 different styles, from 19c up.

We carry at least $10,000 worth of shoes in stock. Ladies' Kid Shoes, patent leather tip, needle toe, from 98c per pair up.

Ladies' dongola kid shoes, patent leather tip, needle toe, every pair warranted, from $1.24 up.

Shoes.

We almost forgot Men's Shoes. A stock of $5,000 to select from. Men's Working Shoes from 98c a pair up.

Men's Dress Shoes, $1.15 a pair up.

Carpets.

Mixed Ingrain Carpet, 40 different styles to select from, 28c per yard up to 38c.

Rag Carpet, 20 different styles, from 18c up—some as heavy as sole leather.

All Wool Ingrain Carpets from 45c up.

Window Blinds.

500 dozen pairs of Oil Blinds, spring rollers and all fixtures included, 15c up.

Men's Dress Shirts, finest percal, with collar and cuffs, from 45c up.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, 1000 to select from, from 25c up.

We carry the most complete line of Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes of any store that can be found anywhere in the State.

SPECIAL.

A few of the ladies tailor made capes left that we have been selling at $3.75. The balance go at $3.

We have always carried the finest and cheapest line of white goods, laces and embroideries. A 7 inch valenciennes lace at 10c; an 8 inch emb. for 15 per yd.

Ladies fast black hose at 5c.

Ladies and childrens fast color dark russett hose at 10.

ANOTHER SPECIAL. A fine line of Pants for men that cost the manufacture from $2.00 to $3.00 to make up, that we will close out at $1.25, $1.50, $1.98.

Lace Curtains, 50 different styles to select from, 48c. a pair up.

LYON & CO.,

Allegheny St. - - Bellefonte.

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY ONLY....

To enable us to make room for our Fall stock, we will sell you any suit in our store Men's Boys' or Children's at

1-4 OFF THE MARKED PRICE.

When you consider that the marked price on our clothing is fully 30 per cent. less than others ask, you will realize what an immense reduction this one-fourth off really means.

It Will Pay You to See Us.

FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters, - - Bellefonte.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS

Treatise on the Chinch Bug---New Points in Fertilizing the Peach---Hints About Horses---Making Butter.

TREES BLOSSOM BUT ARE BARREN.

Unless the flowers of any plant or tree are fertilized by the pollen of some other tree or by its own, there will be no fruit. In the case of some cherries and plums and equally with other fruits, it is often necessary to grow some distinct kind near another that the blossoms may be fertilized. In this case some other kind of cherry should be planted near the barren ones. When the young cherries wither and dry up or drop off, it is doubtless due to the attacks of the curculio or some other insect, which stings the fruit and lays its eggs in it, by which it is killed.—New York Times.

CHEAP FARM WATER TANK.

To make a cheap water tank, take three or more iron hooped barrels; saw each barrel in two above the center, with the exception of one, which must be about four inches higher than the rest. Now fasten them all to a wide plank with a 2x4, notched and bolted on each side to solidify them. Pump into the highest one, and as they are connected with each other by a short piece of pipe, they will all fill equally. It would make them better to tar them inside.—Rural World.

FOR BEANS AND PEAS.

If the soil is rich in readily available nitrogen, the probability is that a crop of beans and peas would gather but little of that element from the air, but would use what was already at hand in the soil. If the soil is very poor in nitrogen, it may be expected that these plants will gather their supply largely from other sources than the combined nitrogen of the soil. In general it would appear to be rational to apply no nitrogenous fertilizers to these crops, but to supply an abundance of both potash and phosphoric acid.—E. H. Jenkins, Connecticut Experiment Station.

HINTS ABOUT HORSES.

In cleaning them, if they will not, stand the currycomb well, get a five or ten cent brush made of broom corn, used for scrubbing in the house; they are very stiff, writes J. W. Palmer. If horses are troubled with the scratches, mix two parts lard and one part gunpowder thoroughly, and apply on the place affected; it is cheap and effective. So manage your stable as to save all of the urine, as it is very valuable; have cement floors if possible. Do not hang harness in stable if you can avoid it. Do not feed too much hay, and avoid watering immediately after feeding a horse much of a dinner. If you have whole rye, you can feed a little, and save expense and trouble of grinding it, to young horses only. Use good snaps on lines and side straps at least, and by so doing save time, which is money on a farm. Farmers need to be cautioned about watering horses when heated.

MEASURING HAY.

The principle on which stacks or mows of hay are measured for weight is that the weight of one cubic foot of hay multiplied by the number of cubic feet in the stack to be measured will give the total weight. There are so many shapes of stacks that rules for all cannot be given, but knowing how to measure any kind of stack by the rules of arithmetic, the cubic feet contained in it divided by the number of cubic feet in a ton will of course give the figures desired. Timothy hay and clover in a barn mow or a stack well settled requires 600 feet for a ton, clear timothy 450 feet, common mixed meadow hay 700 feet, all clover 800 feet. Of course these estimates are only approximate; the guesser must consider whatever variation there may be in the kind of hay, whether it is coarse and heavy or fine and light, or green or ripe. Experience is easily gained by estimating a few stacks and weighing them. The rules for finding the number of cubic feet in any solid body will be found in any good school arithmetic or mechanics' guide to mensuration.

TREATISE ON THE CHINCH BUG.

Bulletin 66, of Ohio Station, just issued, is an exhaustive treatise on the chinch bug. The farmers of that state are warned that many of last year's second brood have survived the winter, and are now laying eggs. If May and June are dry, the pest may become serious. Each female lays about 500 eggs, usually depositing them at the surface of the ground on stems of grass and grain, and in rare cases on other plants. Burning such harbors will destroy millions. The first brood appears in May or June, the second in July or August, according to latitude—the farther north the later. The second brood lives through the winter, if not exposed to exceedingly severe weather. The young are red, but grow darker, the mature bug being black and having wings. The station distributed 700 packages of diseased bugs to 37 counties last season, and has kept a supply which is now increasing, and will be prepared to suppy all demands from Ohio. There are indications that the disease disseminated last year survived the winter along with the bugs in the open fields, and if so this will materially aid the farmers. Heavy rains are not only fatal to young bugs, but moist weather favors the spread of the disease among them. Plowing and ditching ahead of the advancing column, and spraying the bugs with kerosene emulsion are effective means of warfare. This insect never troubles rough broken countries, but confines its ravages to level plains.—Home and Farm.

MAKING BUTTER.

The farmer that is isolated from markets and is obliged to barter his butter at the store for eight or ten cents a pound will never get wealthy, and the best thing he can do is to join with his neighbors and try to induce some one to put in a creamery. The cow worth from $50 to $75 and given $30 worth of feed in a year, if judiciously handled, one dairyman says, near a good market will make a profit for her owner. She should produce 6,000 pounds of 4 to 4 and one-half per cent milk, which, sold to a creamery at the average price of 80 cents a hundred, would return $48 to $54 a year. Besides there would be the skim milk, the calf and the manure. Twenty dollars to $25 is considered a good profit on a cow after paying for feed and labor, saying nothing about the by-products. The cow that produces 300 pounds of butter a year wil do so at a cost of ten cents a pound, if she is well managed. The average cost, however, is about 12 cents a pound, based on the price of feeds from year to year. The cow that produces only 200 pounds a year would do so at a cost of 15 cents a pound, and the 150 pounds a year cow at a cost of 20 cents, taking it for granted that the feed is the same in either case. The solution of this question is, maximum quantity at minimum cost, or, in other words, make the cow produce the greatest amount possible at the least possible expense.

A POINT FOR THE RENTER.

If any man should be a good farmer that man should be the one who rents land upon which to make his home and grow crops. He does not like to move from place to place any oftener than is necessary. It is not profitable to do this. Every intelligent farmer understands how necessary it is in order to get the most profit out of the acres of a farm that there be some system observed throughout a series of years in the matter of crop rotation, hauling out manures, keeping up farm repairs, and a hundred odds and ends that go unlooked after when the renter expects to stay on the place but for one year. As the country grows older it is likely that this better policy will hold in these matters in the interest alike of the owner of the land and of the man who is working it.

The point uppermost in mind in this connection is this: Farmers everywhere complain, often justly, of high rents and of the exactions of landlords etc., but then the landlord complains loudly also of tax-collectors, and of small returns upon his investment, and all this sort of thing; and now here is the point for the renter of lands—farm fewer acres, half the number if you please, and double the yield. If you can pay cash rent and are a good farmer pay it and get the full benefits of your superior methods, but if you cannot pay cash, farm fewer acres any way and make the yield large and your landlord will beg you to stay. As suggested at the outset the renter should be the best farmer in his neighborhood. There is scarcely such a thing as a limit to the possibilities of production within the reach of the man who gives his whole time and skill to a reasonable number of acres.—New York Tribune.

NEW POINTS IN FERTILIZING THE PEACH.

When peach trees are set eighteen feet apart each way, as is the practice in most northern states, there are 130 trees to the acre. An average of three bushels per tree for orchards five years planted, is considered a good crop. Analyses (by Winton and Ogden, Connecticut experiment station, report '95) show that in such a peach crop of 100 baskets, there is contained, of nitrogen 19.7 pounds, potash 21.9, soda 1.2, lime 1, magnesia 1, oxide of iron 0.1, phosphoric acid 4.2, sulphuric acid 1 and chlorine 0.4 pounds. Jenkins adds that, contrary to the commonly received idea, the pulp of the fruit contains the greater part of both the nitrogen and mineral matters. Only about one-fourth of the nitrogen and one-tenth of the ash elements are contained in the stones.

In a paper on fertilizing orchards, Dr. Johnson shows that the wood of healthy peach twigs of one year's growth, from the orchard of the late P. M. Augur, contained 1.87 per cent of ash, of which 54 per cent was lime, magnesia 9 per cent, potash 16, phosphoric acid 4, and sulphuric acid 7 per cent.

It will thus be seen that both tree and fruit require liberal quantities of ash elements, especially lime. The mature leaves of oak and chestnut trees contain, with about 30 per cent of water, 3 to 4 per cent of ash, and of the latter, 30 to 40 per cent is lime.

"Where the water of wells or springs coming from the soil is soft or but slightly hard, the orchard needs lime to be supplied. This substance dissolves rather freely in the drainage water and is therefore subject to constant waste. In case of soil found in a number of states the natural supply of lime comes from rocks (boulders, gravel, sand and rock-dust) which contain but little and yield it up very slowly. For these reasons wood ashes or cheap lime should be broadcast at the rate of some 500 pounds per acre, yearly. If, as is becoming more common, scarlet clover or other legume is sown to gather nitrogen, this dressing of lime and a liberal use of potash salts will probaby be essential to the highest success."

ONE WAY TO MAKE A LAWN.

Leaving the old house behind, one of the first to dot the prairies in the late forties, means leaving the yard in this case, as our present habitation is a few rods from the old one, writes L. C. Greene. The new location was well sodded with bluegrass, but the lay of the land in its natural state was scarce suitable to the artificial make-up about a completed dwelling, so no sign was put up, "Keep off the grass." When moving the dirt from the cellar it was put where it would arrange the yard in the best manner. Soon as the wall was completed the dirt was graded up around it in good shape. A few days previous to this a heavy shower washed dirt out of a cornfield into the roadside—twenty tons or more—about ten rods distant. We drew off this dirt and covered the new dirt to a depth of four inches, then sowed winter wheat and red clover on it. That was done in July. They made an excellent growth. Did not allow any blocks or pieces of brick or mortar to be scattered about or tramped into the ground. It happened to be dry while doing the outside work. The ground was not tramped, so the wheat and clover grew close up to the wall.

In December the yard was covered with clover halm, which was never taken off. The wheat and clover wintered nicely. When the wheat was about sixteen inches high, or just before the heads came out, I mowed it rather high. It will grow up again; will probably get three growths of this kind from it, while it is giving the clover an excellent chance, which is better than getting a crop of wheat ripen and seeing the dead stubble the rest of the season. Then it will not do to cut too closely, or everything would be dead before September. You see what I am after is to get that ground filled full of clover roots, then about November will sow white clover; then mulch with bluegrass hay cut when the seed is ripe. This will not be taken off. Then another year let the red clover have growth enough to shade the bluegrass and white clover a little, and I think there will be a sod established that will last for some time to come.

Paper Dishes.

Machinery for shaping plates, dishes and other ware from paper pulp has been introduced in this country and Germany with fair results, says the Paper Trade Journal. The dishes are shaped almost entirely by compression; heavy plungers, fitted with correctly shaped flanges, are forced upon flat sheets of the pulp, and the outer rim of each flange being fitted with cutting devices, a plate is cut, shaped, compressed and made ready for baking at one operation. A new feature, which has not as yet been heralded, owing to its recent perfection, is a process of plating the dishes to imitate china, silver, etc. The aim of the new process is to enamel or plate the paper pulp dishes with a substance as effective as the best used in crockery manufacture, and at the same time very inexpensive. This substance is procured from waste silk. Defective cocoons, cocoons containing a double end, waste made in winding, waste procured from the silk factory, floor sweepings from the silk mill, and in fact anything pertaining to silky wastes are utilized. The waste is gathered, dried, cut up, ground and then dissolved. The field for its use has been very limited, and it is consequently a cheap substance. Sometimes two or more baths are needed to effect a good coating of the silky material. After the plates have received the enamelling, the usual finishing processes of tableware follow, thus completing the goods for the market. The meritorious features of the plates and like ware made from such light, durable and elastic stock as pulp paper are well known. The elements worthy of notice in the plating process are cheapness, lasting qualities of the plating, gloss, smoothness, anti-cracking of the enamel and neatness.

Two Neglected Graves.

Prosperity frequently is not particular to remember fittingly the heroes of previous generations. Especially is this true of Francis Scott Key author of the "Star Spangled Banner," whose grave has been allowed to lie unmarked for many years except by an insignificant looking marble slab. The grave is in a public cemetery not far from Frederick, Md., and is almost overgrown with weeds and bushes.

Efforts are being made by a few patriotic Southerners to raise money enough to mark in a suitable manner the grave of the author of our only national hymn.

Another grave left unmarked is that of Major Owen Hale of Troy, N. Y. Major Hale served with distinction all through the civil war. He enlisted as a private and came out a captain. He re-enlisted in 1868 and was killed in the battle with the Indians at Big Bear Mountain in 1877, where he was in command of four companies of cavalry. Citizens of Troy buried him with military honors, and have allowed his grave to go unmarked except for a small flag.—New York Journal.

An Epileptic Colony.

A home for twenty women has been added to the epileptic colony at Chalfont, England, where thirty-six men have been employed for the last two years in market gardening, carpentering, and shoemaking. Their general condition has improved, and the doctors think the treatment has had beneficial effects even on the epileptic fits.

Gold has been found in Chen Chow, China.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The timber wealth of the United States gives a yearly product of over a billion dollars, or more than twice the value of the entire output of all the mines. Yet nowhere on earth is the wealth of the forests wasted more wantonly than in this country.

In a recent address in New York, E. Francis Hyde declared that the 318 square miles of area of Greater New York was sufficient to accommodate with standing room all the inhabitants of the earth, 1,450,000,000 in number, and allow six square feet to each individual.

French authors will henceforth have power to have the books of their publishers examined in order to ascertain whether they have been paid their royalty in full. A decision has just been rendered in the case of Paul Bourget versus Lemerre. Lemerre objected to an inspection of his books, and this was the cause of the suit.

Electric railways have displaced in the United States no less than 275,000 horses, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. So many horses would require about 125,000 bushels of grain a day to feed them, amounting to 45,000,000 bushels a year. The loss of the commercial demand for this grain in the cities where these railways run mean an enormous loss of transportation tonnage for the railways—some 62,500 carloads. Here is a question of domestic economy that is serious.

Hair-splitting on a legal technicality this time in Minnesota. The crime alleged was forgery, and the indictment charged the defendant with having fraudulently and feloniously uttered and disposed of a forged instrument then knowing the same to be forged. That would appear to the lay mind to be sufficiently definite. But it happens that the statute, in defining forgery, makes the crime to be the uttering of a forged document "as true." The words "as true" were omitted from the indictment, and this, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, was a fatal defect.

Dr. Toner, the venerable historian, who knows more than any one else about the private life of Washington, for he has made it a special study for half a century, says that the recently-published story about a woman at Williamsburg, Va., being jilted by the Father of His Country is untrue. Washington had many love affairs, but he never jilted any woman. He was sentimental and susceptible, fell in love with a number of girls, and offered himself to several before he captured the pretty Widow Custis. But he was not a heart-breaker, and in all his relations with woman was sincere and honorable.

The importation of American horses into France is becoming a success that is not only stimulating to the national love for the honest penny, but to patriotic pride as well. The French will not yet acknowledge that our product equals their finest breeds, the Percherons, for instance, but as carriage horses, draught animals and perhaps for cavalry use they regard them as far superior to the corresponding class of horses bred in France. The French breeders are taking fright, and we may perhaps expect to see some sort of a contract-labor-alien-horse law passed by the French Parliament.

Lepers are not so uncommon in Europe as is generally thought. One was picked up in the Paris streets recently and sent to the St. Louis Hospital, where there were already six other patients with the same disease. There are isolated cases dotted all over France, while the lepers' hospital at San Remo and in Spain and Portugal are never without patients. They are gaining ground in Turkey and the Ionian Islands. Crete has 500 of them. They are most numerous, however, in Norway, where there are 800, and are rapidly increasing in Sweden, which has already 462. In British India there are 100,000 lepers. The disease infests Indo-China, Tonquin, China, and Japan, as well as Hayti, Trinidad, Guiana, Venezuela, Brazil and Paraguay.

"One of the most remarkable new departures in the freight business," said Mr. Omar H. Bartlett, general freight agent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, "is the idea of icing vegetables for shipping long distances. It has been tried spasmodically in other years, but never until this year was the plan carried out to any extent. Now the New Orleans shippers are icing their vegetables right along. We have already this season hauled twenty-five cars to New York city alone that contained iced vegetables, and the shipments to Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia and, in fact, to all the Northern cities, have followed out this new idea. You know, the shipment of cucumbers, cabbages, beans and all kinds of garden stuff have grown very rapidly in the past few years, and now the producers have found it necessary to ice them. The process of packing is quite interesting."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Railroad Gazette says: "The records of the new railroad building in the United States in 1896, which have been gathered, show that 717 miles of road has been built in the first half of the year. The total is not very different from the amount of railroad which has been constructed in the first half of any year, since the conditions in 1893 called a sharp halt in railroad building. Last year 622 miles of new road was built up to July 1, and the record in 1894, only 495 miles between January 1 and July 1, showed how decisively extension work had been stopped. It will be seen how greatly railroad extension has been checked by the conditions of the last few years, and there are no substantial signs that any large relative increase is to be expected in the near future. Much the largest mileage credited to any one company, of the total given for the six months, is that built by the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf—nearly 140 miles—in Arkansas, Texas and the Indian Territory. The second longest line was built by the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley road—55 miles—in California."

"The story of a small town in this State, twelve miles from Philadelphia," says the Long Branch Record, "forms a fitting object lesson on good roads. In consequence of the bad roads the wagon-makers thereabouts built 4-horse wagons to carry fifty-five bushel baskets as a maximum load, which was regarded as a heavy one. Real estate has gone begging for years; there was no market for it. It has been impossible to settle up estates, because no buyers could be found for the land. A few years ago the people of the community woke up. The town issued $40,000 worth of bonds and applied the proceeds to building good roads. As a result the wagon-makers in the vicinity are making 2-horse wagons to carry, not fifty-five bushel baskets, but loads made up of ninety to 125 bushel baskets, and still the loads are not regarded as heavy. Two horses are able to do more work than four horses formerly could do, and with greater ease. On the old roads two men and four horses with a wagon weighing 1,900 pounds could take two and a half tons of produce to market and bring back an equal weight of fertilizer, making one trip a day. Now, on the good roads, one man with two horses and a wagon weighing 2,300 pounds takes four tons to market, bringing back an equal weight, making four trips a day."

One of the most discouraging items shown by the recent official census is the rapid increase in the amount of child labor in the United States. Hundreds of children who are barely old enough to leave the nursery, and who are scarcely able to distinguish between right and wrong, are brought face to face with the hard world and compelled to grapple with men in the fierce competition of life. This statement suggests a train of sad reflections. Without the power to resist evil and possessing none of these educational incentives which kindle a yearning for higher and better things, the consequences of this infantile exposure to the vice of the age are direful to contemplate. Some may escape uninjured and grow up into useful and vigorous men, but the great majority of these young toilers are in danger of drifting into the straits of error. In Chicago, where attendance on the public schools is compulsory, the report shows that a large number of children are employed in the stockyards, factories and business houses, devoting all the time which they can give after the expiration of school hours. One of the saddest phases of the stern necessity which compels these children to earn their daily bread is the fact that many of them are engaged in occupations which are not conducive to good morals. Even in Boston there are hundreds of children under twelve years old who sell papers, black boots, deliver messages and serve as cash and errand boys in large retail establishments.

FENCE 400 MILES LONG.

Battles of the Australians With the Destructive Rabbit.

The New South Wales government, it may be remembered, offered a reward of $125,000 to any person or persons who could suggest an efficient method of getting rid of the rabbit; but, although this liberal reward led to the receipt of no fewer than 2,000 schemes from all parts of the world, none of them was regarded as satisfactory, and the offer was withdrawn.

The final outcome of royal commissions, of intercolonial conferences and of the testing of every practical method of extermination, is that the most effectual method of dealing with the evil is found to be the construction of rabbit-proof netting, by means of which the animals can be kept from acres not yet infested, can be shut off from food supplies and can be more effectually dealt with locally.

The length of some of these fences is enormous. There is one starting at Barringun, on the Queensland border, and following the Main Trunk line from Bourke to Corowa—a distance of 407 miles; and there is another along the entire western boundary of New South Wales—a distance of 346 miles. The Queensland government, too, has erected a similar fence along a considerable portion of the northern boundary of New South Wales, but the surveyor general of Queensland, in the report already referred to, says that "the rabbits must have come through the fence in mobs and droves of innumerable multitudes at some time," and thus have established themselves in Queensland as well.

This, of course, is the weak point in regard to fences, which are liable to break down in places, more especially in times of flood and where they cross over creeks, while keeping of constant supervision over the fences, so that immediate repairs can be done when openings appear, is quite impracticable where the distances are so great. In many instances countless thousands of rabbits have been seen on one side of a fence dead or dying of starvation, after eating all the available food supplies, and leaping up at the fence in their attempts to surmount it. One can imagine how they would rush through in the event of any opening appearing, and how a single break in the fence might be the doom of a country not previously infested.

It is noted that since the extensive planting of eucalyptus trees in southern California there have been no droughts.

Labor in South Africa

The English carpenter has a "boy" to carry his tools for him; the English bricklayer has a native hodman to hand the bricks to him, which he proceeds to set. Work requiring skill is very often done by whites, because they do it much better, but white labor leans on and uses black labor. So on the railways the stationmasters and guards are white, but the heavy jobs which need little skill fall to the blacks; so field-hands and those who actually herd the cattle are natives, though there are usually whites over them in a position of authority.

In all new countries skilled labor is dear, but in South Africa it is exceptionally dear, because the skilled white man insists on having blacks beneath him, and black labor, though it is cheap if measured by the price paid for it, is really dear if measured by what it accomplishes; for it is unskilled and uncertain, the native, except in a few of the older parts of the country, not yet having acquired that habit of steady and patient industry which makes labor effective. It is of course in the newest districts, where the ntives are still raw and scarcely removed from a savage state, that this uncertainty is most felt.

In the gold fields of the Trnsvaal and Mashonaland the supply of native work people often falls short, although at Johannesburg a native can earn three pounds ($15) month besides his food and such lodging as he needs. The development of the mines is, of course, to some extent retarded by this difficulty of obtaining a permanent supply of labor.—Century.

Unreal Life of Kings.

This young man—the Kaiser Wilhelm—from all I have observed since he became my neighbor in Venice (writes Mr. Zangwill in Astor's magazine) lives a highly colored dramatic existence, in which there are sixty minutes to every hour and sixty seconds to every minute, the sort of life that should have pleased Walter Pater. He must be a disciple of Nietzsche, a lover of the strong and the splendid, this German gentleman, who is just off to Vienna to prance at the head of 1,500 horsemen. While he lived opposite me it was all excursions and alarums. As a neighbor an emperor is distinctly noisy.

And yet, 'tis a strange life, a king's. What an unreal universe of flags and cannons and phrases must monarchs inhabit. Do they think that the streets are always gay with streamers and bunting and triumphal arches, always thunderous with throats of men or guns, always impassable? Do they imagine their subjects pass all their lives in packed black masses, waving hats? Poor kings! I always class them with novelists for ignorance of real life. And to think that they can only get to know life from novels!

Mica.

The commercial micas are: Muscovite (white mica), phlogopite (amber mica), biotite (black mica). Muscovite is used principally for stove panels. For this purpose it must be clear and free from spots. The best muscovite is ruby red in color when in blocks. The white color comes next in value. The sizes of the sheets most desired for commercial purposes are 1½ x 2 inches up to 8 x 10 inches. Phlogopite is used chiefly for electrical purposes, and is free from wrinkles or crevices. It splits easily and is very flexible, stands a very high temperature without disintegrating; dark spots lessen its value. Waste mica is ground and used as a lubricant for heavy bearings, in certain insulating compounds, for decorating wallpapers, and as a fertilizer. Scrap mica is made up into large sheets by a patent process. The principal sources of mica are India, Canada and the United States. Machinery is liable to injure the sheets. Mica is mined chiefly by hand. The mineral is blasted, sorted, split to the correct thickness, and then trimmed and packed for the market in packages of one pound. As a rule only 4 per cent. is brought into a marketable form, so that the waste is enormous.

A Novel Storm Pit.

H. J. Pettus has built a novel and unique storm pit at Healing Springs. He informed us that he had been troubled a great deal by nervous guests who came from cyclone districts, and built the storm pit to relieve their anxieties. The pit is built under the hill in such a manner that it would be impossible for the severest storm to reach it, and is so arranged that should all the cottages at the Springs be blown thereon and burned it would not affect the refugees in side. Ample provisions have been made for ventilation, and it can be truthfully said Healing Springs has "a refuge in time of storm."—Washington (Ala.) News.

A Bicycle Dog.

At last a bicycle dog has been—well, developed. It is a well known fact that any dog of the ordinary breeds will either be left behind by the confirmed bicyclist or killed by exhaustion. But an English breeder has discovered that by interbreeding specimens of two particular sorts of dog he can obtain a creature of strong constitution able to travel fast, and to stay almost any distance. For nearly three years he has been experimenting, and during that time some of his creations have been very strange beasts.

Successful New Fuel.

A new kind of fuel has recently been made in Boston. It is a mixture of Mexican asphalt and peat and turf, compacted and baked together. The compressed fuel was tried February 7, at the headquarters of the Boston Fire Department, by running a fire engine with it. It got up steam quicker and held a higher pressure while the engine was operating than cannel coal would do, with a smaller consumption of fuel for a given amount of work.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland receives a salary of $100,000 per year.

Best

Results prove Hood's Sarsaparilla the best blood purifier, appetizer and nerve tonic. In fact

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

PARADISE OF THE NEGRO.

Bahama Islands Especially Suited to the African Race.

It is the negroes' paradise for cheap living and the very climate of all the world for dolce far niente ways, irrespective of color. The editor goes to his office about 10 and goes home at 2; there is no night editor. The postoffice opens late and closes early; business men lock up and go home to dinner; there is plenty of time, if not to-day, to-morrow, and hustling competition is unknown. It is all a climatic necessity, conducive to longevity and a quiet conscience. Gray heads are numerous and the number of aged negroes is remarkable. I asked some of them how old they were, but nobody knew. Probably because so many of them are native Africans, speaking to this day the Congo or Youraba language. They were captured when young from slave ships. The British cruiser Sappho landed 1,000 at Nassau in 1838. They were apprenticed to reputable families and well brought up. Many of them bear the names of the best Nassau citizens. Some of them wear tattooed marks of their African origin upon their faces. Their character averages better than that of the Bahama blacks, who were emancipated. The negroes constitute four-fifths of the whole population. They take no undue advantage of the fact. They are admitted to the ballot on the same terms as the whites, encouraged to make the best of themselves and all worthy success is appreciated. At a horticultural lawn party on the government house spacious grounds I saw the Governor, Sir Frederick Haynes-Smith, engaged in courteous conversation with a portly and distinguished-looking colored man of the same name, who is a member of the colonial parliament and has been postmaster of Nassau. Many well-dressed and well-mannered colored people were on the grounds. They were politely treated; the excellent musicians were all colored. When they played "God Save the Queen," all heads were uncovered and the people forthwith dispersed. Governor Geenral Smith is a courtly gentleman of commanding presence and withal kindly, accessible and affable to all. He gave a special reception to the transient visitors, and he especially welcomes, as do all the leading citizens of Nassau, the recent influx of Americans by the Florida East Coast Stemship line.—New Providence letter to New York Post.

The basest thought possible concerning man is that he has no spiritual nature; and the most foolish misunderstanding of him possible is that he has or should have no animal nature. For his nature is nobly animal, nobly spiritual—coherently and irrevocably so; neither part of it may, except at its peril, expel, despise, or defy the other.

Rhode Island's new capitol building is to be 350 feet long. The bucket under the eavespout will have to be placed either in Connecticut or in Massachusetts.

"That idiot of an Englishman visiting here took me for a waiter at the Highley's reception." "I don't see how that ever happened. I never noticed the least bit of dignity about you."—Indianapolis Journal.

A MOTHER'S DUTY.

Your daughters are the most precious legacy possible in this life.

The responsibility for them, and their future, is largely with you.

The mysterious change that develops the thoughtful woman from the thoughtless girl, should find you on the watch day and night.

As you care for their physical well-being, so will the woman be, and so will her children be also.

Lydia E. Pinkham's "Vegetable

Compound" is the sure reliance in this hour of trial. Thousands have found it the never-failing power to correct all irregularities and start the woman on the sea of life with that physical health all should have.

Womb difficulties, displacements and the horrors cannot exist in company with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Drink HIRES Rootbeer when you're hot; when you're thirsty; when callers come. At any and all times drink HIRES Rootbeer.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallon. Sold everywhere.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Kindness for Another's Sake."

TEXT: "Is there yet any that is left of the house of Saul, that I may show him kindness for Jonathan's sake? * * * So Mephibosheth dwelt in Jerusalem, for he did eat continually at the king's table and was lame on both his feet."—II Samuel ix., 1 and 13.

Was there ever anything more romantic and chivalrous than the love of David and Jonathan? At one time Jonathan was up and David was down. Now David is up and Jonathan's family is down. As you have often heard of two soldiers before going into battle making a covenant that if one is shot the survivor will take charge of the body, the watch, the momentos and perhaps of the bereft family of the one that dies, so David and Jonathan had made a covenant, and now that Jonathan is dead David is inquiring about his family, that he may show kindness unto them for their father Jonathan's sake.

Careful search is made, and a son of Jonathan by the exceedingly homely name of Mephibosheth is found. His nurse, in his infancy, had let him fall, and the fall had put both his ankles out of place, and they had never been set. This decrepit, poor man is brought into the palace of King David. David gazes upon him with melting tenderness, no doubt seeing in his face a resemblance to his old friend, the deceased Jonathan. The whole bearing of King David toward him seems to say: "How glad I am to see you, Mephibosheth! How you remind me of your father, my old friend and benefactor! I made a barzain with your father a good many years ago, and I am going to keep it with you. What can I do for you, Mephibosheth? I am resolved what to do—I will make you a rich man. I will restore to you the confiscated property of your grandfather Saul, and you shall be a guest of mine as long as you live, and you shall be seated at my table among the princes." It was too much for Mephibosheth, and he cried out against it, calling himself a dead dog. "Be still," says David; "I don't do this on your account; I do this for your father Jonathan's sake. I can never forget his kindness. I remember when I was hounded from place to place how he befriended me. Can I ever forget how he stripped himself of his courtier apparel and gave it to me instead of my shepherd's coat, and how he took off his own sword and belt and gave them to me instead of my sling? Oh, I can never forget him! I feel as if couldn't do enough for you, his son. I don't do it for your sake; I do it for your father Jonathan's sake." So Mephibosheth dwelt in Jerusalem, for he did eat continually at the king's table and was lame on both his feet."

There is so much gospel in this quaint incident that I am embarrassed to know where to begin. Whom do Mephibosheth and David and Jonathan make you think of?

Mephibosheth, in the first place, stands for the disabled human soul. Lord Byron describes sin as a charming recklessness, as a gallantry, as a Don Juan; George Sand describes sin as triumphant in many intricate plots; Gavarni, with his engraver's knife, always shows sin as a great jocularity; but the Bible presents it as a Mephibosheth, lame on both feet. Sin, like the nurse in the context, attempted to carry us and let us fall, and we have been disabled, and in our whole moral nature we are decrepit. Sometimes theologians haggle about a technicality. They use the words "total depravity," and some people believe in the doctrine, and some reject it. What do you mean by total depravity? Do you mean that every man is as low as he can be? Then, I do not believe it either. But do you mean that sin has let us fall; that it has scarified and wounded and crippled our entire moral nature until we cannot walk straight and are lame in both feet? Then I admit your proposition. There is not so much difference in an African jungle—with barking, howling, hissing, fighing quadruped and reptile, and paradise, with its animals coming before Adam, when he patted them and stroked them and gave them names, so that the panther was as tame as the cow and the condor as tame as the dove—as there is between the human soul disabled and that soul as God originally constructed it. I do not care what the sentimentalists or the poets say in regard to sin. In the name of God I declare to you to-day that sin is disorganization, disintegration, ghastly disfiguration, hobbling deformity.

Your modern theologian tells you that man is a little out of sorts; he sometimes thinks wrong; he sometimes acts wrong; indeed, his nature needs a little moral surgery, an outside splint, a slight compress, a little rectification. Religion is a good thing to have; it might some day come into use. Man is partially wrong, not all wrong. He is lame in one foot. Bring the salve of divine grace and the ointment and the pain extractor, and we will have his one foot cured. Man is only half wrong, not altogether wrong. In what is man's nature right? In his will, his affections, his judgment? No. There is an old book that says: "The whole head is sick and the whole heart faint." Mephibosheth lame in both feet. Our belief of the fact that sin has scarified and deformed our souls increases as we go on in years. When you started life you thought that man was a little marred by sin and he was about one tenth wrong. By the time you had gone through the early experience of your trade or occupation or profession you believed that man was about half wrong. By the time you came to midlife you believed that man was three-fourths wrong. But within these past few years, since you have been so lied about and swindled and cheated, you have come to the conclusion that man is altogether wrong, and now you can say with the prayer book and the Bible, "There is no health in us." Now you believe with the prophet, "The heart is deceitful, above all things, and desperately wicked." Whatever you may have believed before, now you believe that Mephibosheth is lame on both feet.

Again, Mephibosheth in the text stands for the disabled human soul humbled and restored. When this invalid of my text got a command to come to King David's palace he trembled. The fact was that the grandfather of Mephibosheth had treated David most shockingly, and now Mephibosheth says to himself: "What does the king want of me? Isn't it enough that I am lame? Is he going to destroy my life? Is he going to wreak on me the vengeance which he holds toward my grandfather, Saul? It's too bad." But go to the palace Mephibosheth must, since the king has commanded it. With staff and crutches and helped by his friends, I see Mephibosheth going up the stairs of the palace. I hear his staff and crutches rattling on the tessellated floor of the throneroom. No sooner have these two persons confronted each other—Mephibosheth and David, the king—than Mephibosheth throws himself flat on his face before the king and styles himself a dead dog. In the east when a man styles himself a dog he utters the utmost term of self-abnegation. It is not a term so strong in this country, where, if a dog has a fair chance, he sometimes shows more nobility of character than some human specimens that we wot of, but the mangy curs of the oriental cities, as I know by my own observation, are utterly detestable. Mephibosheth gives the utmost term of self-loathing when he compares himself to a dog, and dead at that.

Consider the analogy. When the command is given from the palace of heaven to the human soul to come, the soul begins to tremble. It says: "What is God going to do with me now? Is He going to destroy me? Is He going to wreck His vengeance upon me?" There is more than one Mephibosheth trembling now because God has summoned him to the palace of divine grace. What are you trembling about? God has no pleasure in the death of a sinner. He does not send for you to hurt you. He sends for you to do you good. A Scotch preacher had the following circumstances brought under his observation: There was a poor woman in the parish who was about to be turned out because she could not pay her rent. One night she heard a loud knocking at the door, and she made no answer and hid herself. The rapping continued louder, louder, louder, but she made no answer and continued to hide herself. She was almost frightened unto death. She said, "That's the officer of the law come to throw me out of my home."

A few days after a Christian philanthropist met her in the street and said: "My poor woman, where were you the other night? I came round to your house to pay your rent. Why didn't you let me in? Were you at home?" "Why," she replied, "was that you?" "Yes, that was me. I came to pay your rent." "Why," she said, "if I had had any idea it was you I would have let you in. I thought it was an officer come to cast me out of my home." O soul, that loud knocking at the gate to-day is not the sheriff come to put you in jail; it is the best friend you ever had come to be your security. You shiver with terror because you think it is wrath. It is mercy. Why, then, tremble before the King of heaven and earth calls you to His palace? Stop trembling and start right away. "Oh," you say, "I can't start. I have been so lamed by sin and so lamed by evil habit I can't start. I am lame in both feet." My friend, we come out with our prayers and sympathies to help you up to the palace. If you want to get to the palace, you may get there. Start now. The Holy Spirit will help you. All you have to do is just to throw yourself on your face at the feet of the King, as Mephibosheth did.

Mephibosheth's caninial comparison seems extravagant to the world, but when a man has seen himself as he really is and seen how he has been treating the Lord, there is no term vehement enough to express his self condemnation. The dead dog of Mephibosheth's comparison fails to describe the man's utter loathing of himself. Mephibosheth's posturing does not seem too prostrate. When a soul is convicted, first he prays upright. Then the muscles of his neck relax, and he is able to bow his head. After awhile, by an almost superhuman effort, he kneels down to pray. After awhile, when he has seen God and seen himself, he throws himself flat on his face at the feet of the King, just like Mephibosheth. The fact is, if we could see ourselves as God sees us, we would perish at the spectacle. You would have no time to overhaul other people. Your cry would be, "God be merciful to me, a sinner."

And again, Mephibosheth in my text stands for the disabled human soul saved for the sake of another. Mephibosheth would never have got into the palace on his own account. Why did David ransack the realm to find that poor man and then bestow upon him a great fortune and command a farmer of the name of Ziba to culture the estate and give to this invalid Mephibosheth half the proceeds every year? Why did King David make such a mighty stir about a poor fellow who would never be of any use to the throne of Israel? It was for Jonathan's sake. It was what Robert Burns calls for "auld lang syne." David could not forget what Jonathan had done for him in other days. Three times this chapter has it that all this kindness on the part of David to Mephibosheth was for his father Jonathan's sake. The daughter of Peter Martyr, through the vice of her husband, came down to penury, and the senate of Zurich took care of her for her father's sake. Sometimes a person has applied to you for help and you have refused him, but when you found he was the son or brother of some one who had been your benefactor in former days, and by a glance you saw the resemblance of your old friend in the face of the applicant, you relented, and you said, "Oh, I will do this for your father's sake." You know by your experience what my text means. Now, my friends, it is on that principle that you and I are to get into the King's palace.

Before dining we must be introduced. If you are invited to a company of persons where there are distinguished people present, you are introduced: "This is the Senator." "This is the Governor." "This is the President." Before we sit down at the King's table in heaven I think we will want to be introduced. Oh, what a time that will be, when you and I, by the grace of God, get into heaven, and are introduced to the mighty spirits there, and some one will say: "This is Joshua." "This is Paul." This is Moses." "This is John Knox." "This is John Milton." "This is Martin Luther." "This is George Whitefield." Oh, shall we have any strength left after such a round of celestial introduction? Yea, we shall be potentates ourselves. Then we shall sit down at the King's table with the sons and daughters of God, and one will whisper across the table to us and say, "Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us that we should be called the sons of God!" And some one at the table will say: "How long will it last? All other banquets at which I sat ended. How long will this last?" and Paul will answer, "Forever!" and Joshua will say, "Forever!" and John Knox will say "Forever!" and George Whitefield will say, "Forever!"

And the wine at that banquet will be old wine. It will be very old wine. It will be the oldest wine of heaven. It will be the wine that was trodden out from the red clusters on the day when Jesus trod the wine press alone. Wine already more than eighteen centuries old. And no one will deride us as to what we were in this world. No one will bring up our imperfections here, our sins here. All our earthly imperfections completely covered up and hidden. Mephibosheth's feet under the table. Kingly fare. Kingly vesture. Kingly companionship. We shall reign forever and ever. I think that banquet will mean more to those who had it hard in this world than to those who had it easy. That banquet in David's palace meant more to Mephibosheth than to any one else, because he had been poor and crippled and despised and rejected. And that man who in this world is blind will better appreciate the light of heaven than we who in this world had good eyesight. And that man who in this world was deaf will better appreciate the music of heaven than we who in this world had good hearing. And those will have a higher appreciation of the easy locomotion of that land who in this world were Mephibosheths.

O my soul, what a magnificent gospel! It takes a man so low down and raises him so high! What a gospel! Come now, who wants to be banqueted and implaced? As when Wilberforce was trying to get the "emancipation bill" through the British parliament and all the British isles were anxious to hear of the passage of that "emancipation bill," when a vessel was coming into port and the captain of the vessel knew that the people were so anxious to get the tidings, he stepped out on the prow of the ship and shouted to the people long before he got up to the dock, "Free!" and they cried it, and they shouted it, and they sang it all through the land, "Free, free!" So to-day I would like to sound the news of your present and your eternal emancipation until the angels of God novering in the air, and watchmen on the battlements, and bellmen in the town cry it, shout it, sing it, ring it, "Free, free!" I come out now as the messenger of the palace to invite Mephibosheth to come up. I am here to-day to tell you that God has a wealth of kindness to bestow upon you for His Son's sake. The doors of the palace are open to receive you. The cupbearers have already put the chalices on the table, and the great, loving, tender, sympathetic heart of God bends over you this moment, saying, "Is there any that is yet left of the house of Saul, that I may show him kindness for Jonathan's sake?"

Abandoning Tobacco Culture.

The splendid farms in Pennsylvania, near near Marietta, belonging to the estate of the late Colonel James Duffy, and containing over 600 acres, have been noted for the past twenty-five years for their great yields of tobacco—among the largest in Pennsylvania. This year not a tobacco plant will be raised, the profits from tobacco farming being too small to offset the risk of a failure of the crop. Not three-fourths of the usual acreage will be put out in tobacco in Lancaster County this season. A few years ago 15,000 acres were devoted to this crop alone.

FACES DEATH.

Yellow Fever in Spain's Army Causes a Panic.

DEATH RATE 50 PER CENT.

Hospitals Crowded and New Ones Being Built at Weyler's Command.—Fears of Cholera Epidemic.—Condition of the Government Troops.

A despatch from Key West, Fla., says:—Advices from Havana state that a panic prevails in the Spanish army in consequence of the terrible increase of yellow fever in the last few days. It is estimated that fully 40 per cent. of the cases prove fatal.

In Santiago de Cuba there are 4,500 soldiers in the hospitals. Major General Linares is stricken and his life is despaired of. The physicians and nurses are utterly incapable of coping with the disease. The epidemic is also very serious all along the trocha. In some cases entire companies have been stricken. General Arolas and nearly every member of his staff are ill.

Captain General Weyler has ordered the erection of new hospitals along the trocha and will send to Spain for additional physicians.

In Baracoa, Holguin and other places in Eastern Cuba the fever is raging with great virulence, and it is spreading to the central points. From Matanzas come most distressing tales. In that city it is said the mortality is about 60 per cent. and that it is becoming difficult to bury the dead.

The hospitals of Havana contain nearly 4,000 patients, and every day the number is being increased. Friday 450 sick soldiers were brought in from Pinar del Rio Province.

Physicians fear that more serious diseases may result. There is talk now of cholera and it is pretty well established that there have been several cases of this latter disease along the trocha. Dr. Muratta, the Japanese army surgeon, who has been in Cuba several weeks says he doesn't see how a great epidemic of cholera can be prevented.

The condition of Spanish troops along the trocha is appalling. They are filled and in rags, and are forced to drink from streams in which carcasses are floating. The officers in the field, from captain to general, are applying for permission to return to Spain and the privates are deserting daily. Unless something is done, it seems likely that before the Summer is over Spain will have no army in Cuba, and the war will be at an end.

A NEW WEED FOR FARMERS.

Agricultural Department Warns Against Tumbling Mustard.

American farmers may be confronted with the danger of another troublesome weed somewhat similar to the noted Russian thistle in its destructive extent, unless immediate steps are taken to check the further progress of "tumbling mustard."

Tumbling mustard has become very obnoxious as a weed in the Canadian northwest provinces during the past five years and recently has been reported from nine different localities in the United States. Its record in Canada and the rapidity with which it has already spread, have actuated the Agricultural Department to issue a special warning for prompt action.

So far the weed has been confined to a small area in this country. It is usually introduced in baled hay, poorly cleaned seed, stock cars or sweepings from grain cars. It is especially likely to be contained in timothy seed, a large proportion of which is grown in the Sioux Valley of the eastern part of South Dakota.

The weed has not yet infested this valley, but the statement is made that if it should spread in these fields for two consecutive years it probably would ruin the timothy seed industry of the entire section. Various methods of complete eradication are given in this warning.

SHOT AT M. FAURE.

A Frenchman's Way of Securing the President's Attention to His Grievances.

As President Faure, seated in an open carriage and accompanied by M. Meline, the premier, and MM. Boisdeffre and Tournier, appeared upon the review ground at Longchamps, France, a well dressed man, apparently about forty years of age, who had been leaning against a tree, took deliberate aim and fired twice in quick succession with a revolver at the President. The man had not time to fire again before the crowd closed in upon him and seized him, and but for the intervention of the police, the would-be assassin would probably have been lynched.

Throughout the sensational incidents of the day and the exciting scenes that accompanied and followed the attempt upon his life, President Faure maintained an outwardly placid demeanor and manifested not the slightest sign of agitation.

When Francois, the would-be assassin, straightened up from his lounging position against the tree and deliberately opened fire upon the President of the republic the latter showed no symptom of alarm and the open carriage in which he was riding made no pause, but proceeded across the review ground to the presidential tribune, where he was to review the troops who were out on parade in honor of the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile.

The improvement in the condition of winter wheat which the Department of Agriculture reports is a fine business indicator. Last year's corn crop broke all the records, but the wheat yield was not above the average. There are indications that the wheat crop in 1896 will equal, and perhaps exceed, the greatest harvest of the past. As good crops are the basis of prosperity, the outlook for the country this year is encouraging.

SARGENT'S GREATEST PICTURE.

One Critic Thinks It Is His Portrait of a Little Girl.

I do not think that there is anything in Mr. Sargent's work since he painted the "Beatrice" to lead us to imagine that he may not again paint a portrait as perfect as this, or even a finer one; but all things being considered, and the factor of personal preference being admitted in the judgment, it is the one that I choose as the best, and if limited to a single canvas, the one upon which I should rest his claim to rank with the world's great painters.

This little girl, with the golden hair tied with a pink ribbon, in a gown of silk with stripes of pink and gray, her small hands joined before her with the finger-tips touching, and the cockatoo in his high gilt cage behind her, presents an adorable picture. That the portrait is delicate and harmonious in color, that the figure and accessories are painted with facile grace and sure precision, that it is captivating in aspect, and that it is complete in the sense that nothing may be taken away, changed, or added to—it is easy to say all this, and it is easy to support the assertion before the picture.

To explain its great charm is more difficult than to analyze its merits. The charm seems to lie in the marvelous excellence of the painter's handiwork, expressing, as it does so perfectly, the sweet attractions of beautiful childhood. There are other ways of painting than the manner in which this picture is painted. There are certain more naive ways of interpreting nature, some that appeal more touchingly, perhaps, by a sort of timidity perceptible in the painter's heart, and made seductive by the justness of the final rendering; but nothing better in this particular way could well be accomplished.—Century.

Byles on Bills.

Among the humorous memories connected with English judges is one of Justice Byles and his horse. This eminent jurist was well known in his profession for his work on "Bills," and as this gave a fine opportunity for alliteration, his associates were accustomed to bestow the name on the horse, which was but a sorry steed.

"There goes Byles on Bills," they took pleasure in saying, and as the Judge rode out every afternoon, they indulged daily in their little joke. But the truth was that the horse had another name known only to the master and his man; and when a too-curious client inquired as to the Judge's whereabouts, he was told by the servant, with a clear conscience, "that master was out on Business."

"Hello, Sappy, where have you been?" "I've been to the gymnasium, exercising, old chap." "You exercising?" "Yes; watching the rest. Exercising my eye, don't you know."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Mohammed's Only Male Descendant.

The only male descendant of Mohammed is Elsaid Ahmed Effendi Abdel Khalek Sheik-el-Sadat, who lives in Egypt and is a prominent Arab gentleman in the Khedive's country. The shiek's house in Cairo is an ancient affair and his ancestors have occupied it for eight centuries. He is typically oriental except that he is of an enormous stature. His face is very red, his hair short and curly and sprinkled with gray, his eyes small, beady and black, with heavy lids. His face is sensual, with thick lips and heavy, jowl, stolid and expressionless except when moved by anger or pleasure.

The Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

Every girl of sixteen has contempt for the patience old women have for their husbands.

Are You Satisfied With What You Know,

Or would you gladly improve your stock of knowledge? You may not have 50 or $60 you can spare for a 20-volume encyclopedia, but you can afford to pay fifty cents for a Hand Book of General Information. You won't want to pay even this unless you are desirous of improving your mind and believe that a five-hundred-page book, filled with a condensed mass of valuable knowledge, will be read by you. This valuable Encyclopedia will be sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard st., N. Y. City. Every person who has not a large encyclopedia should take advantage of this great offer at once and store his mind with the valuable facts collated in this book.

When a woman is engaged to be married she thinks that life has just begun for her.

Buy $1.00 worth Dobbins Floating Borax Soap of your grocer, send wrappers to Dobbins Soap Mfg Co., Philadelphia, Pa. They will send you free of charge, postage paid, a Worcester Pocket Dictionary, 288 pages, bound in cloth, profusely illustrated. Offer good until August 1st only.

Death is so swift that it overtakes everybody and yet so slow that anyone can catch it.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Death is a whip, and with famous persons it has a cracker on the end.

Albert Burch, West Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Death is a sauce without which life would be barely palatable.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. PICKERT, Van Sicklen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1894.

Truth is a virtue, but a mighty awkward one in a horse trade.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

In too many cases marriage is simply a polite serfdom.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

The most preposterous thing in life is honesty in love.

St. Vitus' Dance. One bottle Dr. Fenner's Specific cures. Circular, Fredonia, N. Y.

Life is an oyster that very often turns out to be bad just as we get ready to eat it.

How Old are You?

You need not answer the question, madam, for in your case age is not counted by years. It will always be true that "a woman is as old as she looks." Nothing sets the seal of age so deeply upon woman's beauty as gray hair. It is natural, therefore, that every woman is anxious to preserve her hair in all its original abundance and beauty; or, that being denied the crowning gift of beautiful hair, she longs to possess it. Nothing is easier than to attain to this gift or to preserve it, if already possessed. Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray or faded hair to its original color. It does this by simply aiding nature, by supplying the nutrition necessary to health and growth. There is no better preparation for the hair than

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

GERMAN DICTIONARY
OF 624 PAGES
FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

A FIRST-CLASS DICTIONARY
AT VERY SMALL PRICE.

It gives English Words with the German Equivalents and Pronunciation and German Words with English Definitions. Sent postpaid on receipt of $1

READ WHAT THIS MAN SAYS:

SALEM, MASS., May 31, 1894.

Book Pub. House, 134 Leonard St.:

The German Dictionary is received and I am much pleased with it. I did not expect to find such clear print in so cheap a book. Please send a copy to —, and inclosed find $1 for same. M. M. HASKELL.

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BOOK PUB. CO.,
134 Leonard Street, New York City.

STEADY WORK We Pay Cash Weekly and want man everywhere to sell STARK TREES; millions tested, proven "absolutely best." Superb outfit, new system. STARK BROTHERS, Louisiana, Mo., Rochester, N.

ONE of our customers, who did $7000 worth of drilling last year, says he is glad he took our advice and **BOUGHT A MACHINE THAT WOULD DO THE WORK!** We make the best line of modern **WELL** Drilling machinery, and that is the kind that pays the user. LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

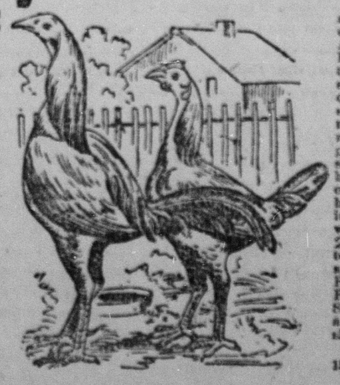
OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

ENG 36

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Money in Chickens.

MONEY IN CHICKENS
—IF YOU—
KNOW HOW



To keep them, but it is wrong to let the poor things Suffer and Die of the various Maladies which afflict them when in a majority of cases a Cure could have been effected had the owner possessed a little knowledge, such as can be procured from the

ONE HUNDRED PAGE BOOK

We offer, embracing the PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES of a man who devoted 25 years of his life to CONDUCTING A POULTRY YARD AS A BUSINESS, not as a pastime. As the living of himself and family depended on it, he gave the subject such attention as only a need of bread will command, and the result was a grand success, after he had spent much money and lost hundreds of valuable chickens in experimenting. What he learned in all these years is embodied in this book, which we send postpaid for 25 cents in stamps. It teaches you how to Detect and Cure Diseases, how to Feed for Eggs and also for Fattening, which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE.
134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. July 23.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

6,400 Square Feet Floor Space,

And every nook and corner crowded with merchandise, in the great variety, that goes to make a

MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE.

Bargains fresh from the trade centres of the United States, placed on our counters and floors every morning.

Do U C "baits" advertised, U can depend on it that 9 out of 10 times U can get the "special" at The Racket for less money, and U never pay more.

Advertisements go out regularly from this town, claiming great things—but seldom stand the test. We guess you know 'em by this time.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

SEASONABLE GOODS

Cannot always be bought at a great reeuction. But in order to clean up our

LADIES' VESTS

We have put them at 10 and 15c, former price, 25, 30 and 40.

You can take your choice from a lot consisting of different styles.

The whole lot will be closed out at that price.

As they are just in season this hot weather, avail yourself of this opportunity.

Also bargains in Wash Dress Goods, now 5c per yard. Were 10 and 12c.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. **Bellefonte.**

Newspapers as Educators.

The educational value of newspapers has never been more conspicuously shown than during the past year or two when important scientific discoveries have come so thickly upon one another. There is no reader of a good newspaper nowadays who is not thoroughly posted as to all scientific discoveries, so far as these discoveries can be made known without technical study and explanation. The information imparted in this way has not only been valuable for information's sake and in keeping readers thoroughly up to date, but it constantly stimulates inquiry and intellectual activity into their minds.

With No Waste o' Words.

Dead: that county fair project of Bellefonte; why not revive it?

Many went: from this county to the encampment at Lewistown to see the brave sojer boys shoulder arms.

Plenty: will be the pumpkin crop this year, let the lovers of that good sort o' pie rejoice.

No lies: the scarcity of trout this season headed off the fishermen from telling lies.

Under way: two new houses, one by Colyer, t'other by shoemaker Martz.

Goforem: your leaky hydrants want immediate attention.

Plenty: has been work for day laborers all summer at 75c to $1 per day.

Free: the fall concerts of the crickets and katydids soon to begin.

Unhappy: some folks always unless they can do something to annoy a fellowman or harm one.

Rare: to have a governor and his aid pass thro here, but governors alone we have aplenty.

Got-ahead: the potato vines this season grew too fast for the bugs to harm them.

Funny: the spring roosters doing their first crowing a nd how big they feel among the little chicks.

Handsome: are photographer Luckenbach's apartments over Harper & Kramer's store—also his work.

A Wellknown Business Man Retires.

After forty-four years in the mercantile business in Mifflinburg, Mr. H. G. Wolf has decided to close out his stock and lease the store room.—Times.

Mr. Wolf is a native of Brush valley and a brother of John and Wm. Wolf.

—The Philad. Branch, in their new room, Bellefonte, now carry a larger stock than any two stores in the town. The stock is all new and up-to-date, and the prices are away down. And then every deal is made satisfactory or money returned.

LECTURE ON SILVER.

Hon. Willis R. Bierly Discusses the All-Absorbing Question Monday Evening.

On Monday evening Hon. Willis R. Bierly delivered a timely address upon free silver in the auditorium in Grange park before a good sized audience, and enlightened many upon the question, which at present is foremost in the minds of the people of the country, through the Chicago Democratic convention inserting the silver plank for unlimited coinage of the white metal.

The weather was unfavorable, a heavy shower in the earlier part of the evening preventing many from attending. However there was an assemblage from the surrounding country who were willing to be informed upon this topic to which heretofore little attention has been paid.

Mr. Bierly is a native of Brush valley and went to the west about twelve years ago, settling in North Dakota, and is fresh from the country where free silver has been the issue for years. He is thoroughly acquainted with his subject, and being a pleasing and entertaining speaker, held his audience well. The address consumed several hours, but it was not a whit too long.

On the platform Mr. Bierly had a long blackboard erected, upon which he proved every assertion made, proving to the audience from the latest statements issued by Secretary of the Treasury the crime committed in restricting the free coinage of silver, and making gold the only standard of value.

He invited any one to challenge the authenticity of his statements, but they were not refuted. The depreciation in the prices of wheat and farm products, along with the great drop in land values were closely traced to the door of the gold bugs, who through connivance with officials in control sought to teach the south and west a lesson in finances and created the panics of the late years. The people, he said, will govern and legislate, and will no longer listen to the harpings of wall street and be tied to the apron strings of Great Britain.

Dog Days.

Friday, July 17, the dog days began and will last for six weeks. The dog days are so called from the fact that the rising of the dog star (Sirius) is, during the period beginning Friday, coincident with the rising of the sun. The extreme heat of this season of the year, although to us palpably the effect of the continued high position of the sun, was connected by the ancients with the appearance of the star in the morning. They considered the dog star as raging, and gave the time the appellation of the dog days. The liability of dogs to rabies in consequence of the heat of the season was connected with the same star, though there was nothing but accident in the collusion, and they butchered these animals without mercy. At Argos there was a festival expressly instituted for the killing of dogs during this season. By the procession of the equinoxes the heliacal rising of Sirius in the morning has been changed to the latter end of August, and in a few thousand years more it will take place in the depth of winter.

The Poverty Party.

The poverty party held by the Ladies Aid Society of the Reformed church, in the auditorium, on Grange park last Thursday evening was a decided success. The novelty and curiosity of the affair attracted a large crowd of people. The audience was entertained with recitations, and instrumental and vocal music. On the whole the evening was pleasantly spent and the efforts of the ladies were rewarded by the sum of about $35.

Snake in the Oven.

A few days ago while Mrs. B. W. Shaffer, of Madisonburg, was removing some dried fruit from the bake oven she discovered a large snake in the oven. The snake was quickly dispatched and the fruit thrown away. The lady is much perplexed over how the snake got in the oven.

Our National Debt.

Statistics prepared at the United States treasury department show some curious facts in regard to the national debt. The most curious fact of all perhaps is that we have already paid in principal and interest the whole debt one and three-fifths times, counting the debt at its highest point.

Church Festivals.

The Lutherans of Madisonburg will hold a festival in Dietrich's grove near that place on Saturday, 25.

The ladies' aid society of the United Evangelical church of Woodward will hold a festival in the grove of Mrs. J. C. Motz, on Saturday, 25.

State Millers Will Meet.

The Pennsylvania Millers' state association will hold a convention at Williamsport in the near future. It is understood that the convention will be patronized by prominent men from different parts of the country.

—When you purchase a spring suit you want the latest style and most popular goods. The Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte, will give you just what you want.

BASE BALL.

The Combination too Much for the Local Tossers.

The local ball team was defeated last Saturday at the hands of a combination nine from Boalsburg, Lemont, and State College. Our boys took the lead at the beginning and held the advantage up to the sixth inning when the visitors tied the score, and made three runs to the good in the succeeding three innings, winning by the score of 11—8.

Errors were numerous on both sides, but unfortunately for us they were very costly, and occurred at critical stages. The home team was also slightly weak at the bat. The game was featureless other than the effective work of both the pitchers.

Our team this year is a comparatively new one, many of the boys being young and inexperienced, but the chances are favorable for good developments.

Ready for Work.

Mr. W. S. Lukenbach has now opened up his new photographing establishment above the postoffice and is doing work right along. He has good and well equipped apartments and there is no doubt but that the public will be given first-class work. He has obtained the services of Rob. Krumbine, who will learn the business with him. Rob. is a pushing and energetic young man and will likely make a success out of his new vocation.

Meet at Williamsport.

The Bible Conference and Keystone League of Christian Endeavor Rally of the United Evangelical church of Central Pennsylvania Conference will be held at Williamsport this week. Rev. U. F. Swengel, A. M., is President of the Conference, and Rev. H. B. Hartzler, D. D., of Harrisburg, is Chancellor. Other noted ministers will be present and address the meeting. Rev. C. H. Goodling, of this place is in attendance.

Recent Deaths.

Mrs. Kate Hoover, a charge of Penn twp., died on Wednesday of last week, says the Journal. She was blind for many years; her age was 78 years.

Charles Musser, residing on the farm of his father David, died Wednesday forenoon of last week, aged 42 years. He leaves a wife and one child, and was a good citizen.

—Not a piece of old or shelf-worn stock is on the shelves of the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. Their stock is new, their rooms new, and the prices are new to all competitors. The reputation of the firm in the past is a guarantee of their dealings with all customers at their store.

WENT BY HORSE BACK.

The Governor and one of his Staff in Town on their way to Lewistown.

On Saturday morning Gov. Hastings and lieutenant colonel Fred Reynolds, one of the governor's staff, arrived in our town on horseback on their way to the encampment at Lewistown, and gave us a warm handshake. The governor was the picture of health and told us he felt like it. His aid, Col. Reynolds, was in full uniform and makes a handsome appearance on horseback and is the best equestrian in this part of the state. Quite a number of our citizens had the pleasure of a handshake with the distinguished party. Arriving on the other side of the 7 Mountains the governor and his aid were met by a large military detachment to escort them to the N. G. encampment at Lewistown.

Horse Sense.

An old horseman says: "Now that fly time is approaching those who have charge of horses can save a great deal of annoyance by a simple remedy. When you go to the stable in the morning, take with you a sponge and a pail of cold water. Wash the eyes and heads of your horses, and make them as clean as you would like your own face to be when you appear at the breakfast table. Did you ever notice that flies are continually buzzing around the heads of horses in hot weather? There is a cause for it, and the cause is that the heads of horses are dirty. Try the simple remedy, and see if good results do not follow." If the operation doesn't keep the flies off the washing will be a good thing for the horses at any rate.

Taken to Supreme Court.

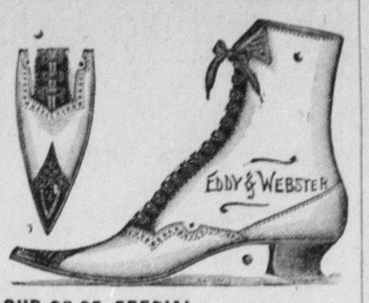
All over the state committing magistrates and constables are bowing to the decision of Judge Simonton in the matter of fixing the legal fees paid to them. It is proposed however to take the case before the supreme court, as those interested claim that there are two sides to the question, and they will not be satisfied until they have the highest court pass upon it.

Have a Bicycle Factory.

Philipsburg is to have a new bicycle factory which will be chartered with a capital stock of $30,000. It will be called the Welivar Manufacturing Co., and will employ a large number of hands. The company will apply for a charter.

EFFECTUAL.—Charles J. Booth, Olivewood, Cal., says: "I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for several years and have always found them most effectual in the relief of ailments arising from a disordered stomach, torpid liver, and constipated bowels.

...MINGLE'S SHOES...



OUR $2.25 SPECIAL...

This leads them all in price and style. 'Twill be a surprise to the public—such a Shoe—made in all the new shapes, Button or Lace, of brilliant Black Vici Kid—soft, light and flexible—see them. They are worth $3.00 everywhere.

IS THE BOY HARD ON SHOES?

Try our Long Wearers—they are built for good service and are low in price.

Mingle's Shoe Store, - Bellefonte.

GARMAN'S!

Samples cheerfully sent—We want your mail orders.

The best goods for least money.

Another new line of Organdies; the old patterns all gone; don't ask for duplicates.

GARMAN'S STORE.
BELLEFONTE, - PENN.

GREAT SACRIFICE SALE

—AT—

W. R. Brachbill's Furniture Store,

Commencing

Saturday, June 20,

100

Of these fine Polished Chairs were bought at sacrifice sale.

ONLY $2.88.

Regular price, $4.50.

Don't miss a good thing and place your order, as they will not keep.

W. R. Brachbill,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Telephone Call, 1302.

OAK OR MAHOGONY.

COBLER SEAT ROCKER.

THIRD WEEK.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods....
And Millinery.

Mighty Nine Cent Sale!

The first two weeks of our great Nine Cent Sale has taken like wild-fire. The most sweeping reductions ever inaugurated in Bellefonte have been in force, and the people have swarmed to the feast. This week adds increasing interest. This week will show the people who are watching the race for retail supremacy that this store's increase of trade is greater than all others combined, and why not, when Nine Cents opens the doors upon the grandest array of bargains in Bellefonte. Don't delay. Come tomorrow and see what a load of goods Nine Cents will buy.

THIRD WEEK.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods,...
And Millinery.

"The Only Festival of Bargains."

Small Wares.

2 spools Linen Thread, 9c.
5 spools Turkey Red Floss, 9c.
4 Tape Measures, 9c.
5 Nutmeg Graters, 9c.
4 Egg Beaters, 9c.
24 doz. Shirt Buttons, 9c.
10 balls Darning Cotton, 9c.
2 bottles Machine Oil, 9c.
2 large Hair Curlers, 9c.
2 doz. Kid Curlers, 9c.
2 Pocket Combs, 9c.
3 bottles Writing Ink, 9c.
12 Lead Pencils, 9c.
2 boxes Shoe Blackening, 9c.
5 Belt Pins, 9c.
5 Thimbles, 9c.
3 bolts Star Braid, 9c.
2 cakes Buttermilk Soap, 9c.
2 sets Dress Stays, 9c.
2 Can Openers, 9c.
2 small Pocket Knives, 9c.
2 Toasting Forks, 9c.
And a host of others.

Wash Dress Goods.

Wash Goods that are now selling in other stores at 12½, 15c and 25c per yd., are now being sold here

ONLY 9 CENTS.

Take your choice of these: 20 pieces Fast Black Satine worth 12½c, 25 pieces Figured Satine worth 12½c, 10 pieces Serpentine Crepe, worth 20c per yd., 55 pieces of Persian and Dresden Organdies, all the newest styles being sold elsewhere as high as 20c per yd., 75 pieces Imported and American Dimities worth from 12½ to 25c per yd., choice of the entire lot **Only 9c per yard.**

Domestics.

No limit, buy all you want. Nine Cents creates great havoc in this department.

32 pieces Imported Zephyr Gingham, 12½c and 15c qualities, during this sale per yd., 9c.

10 pieces fancy Duck, worth all the way from 12½c to 20c, to go for 9c.

Take Your Choice.

2 yds. Lancaster Gingham, 2 yds. Colored Shirting, 2 yds. Bld. Muslin, 2 yds. Unbld. Muslin, 3 yds. Light Challie, 2 yds. Scotch Lawn, 2 yds. best Calico, 2 yds. Fancy Scrim, or 2 yds. Defender Batiste, for only 9c. 40 pieces finest quality Percale, latest designs, per yd., 9c.

Embroideries

Choice of over 45 pieces fine Embroidery, never a yard sold before under 10c, and some as high as 15c a yard, during this sale, your choice, 2 yards for 9 cents.

Miscellaneous.

Ladies' Straw Sailors, 9c.
1 yd. Fibre Chamois, 9c.
1 Ladies' Shirt Waist Steel, 9c.
5 Checked Napkins, 9c.
4 doz. Dress Buttons, 9c.
1 yd. best quality Silicia, 9c.
1 yd. Grass Cloth, 9c.
3 yds. Cambric, 9c.

Writing Paper.

72 sheets Note Paper, 9c.
72 Standard Envelopes, 9c.
8 Writing Tablets, 9c.

Handkerchiefs

A fine lot of Ladies' Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, not one in the lot worth less than 25c, during sale, each, 9c.

75 doz. Ladies' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, not one in the lot worth less than 10c, go now 3 for 9c.
3 large Red Handkerchiefs for 9c.

Hosiery

2 pair Men's Every-day Hose, 9c.
2 pair Ladies Fast Black Hose, 9c.

Gloves

A fine line of Gloves in the following colors, Black, Tan, Brown and Slate, regular prices of same, 25 and 35c, now go for 9 cents per pair.

Lace Caps.

25 doz. Child's Lace Caps in prices ranging from 15 to 75c, go during this great sale, your choice, only 9c.

Ladies' Gauze Vests

50 doz. Ladies' Ribbed Vests, made to sell at 15c, go now while they last, each 9c. A special line of Ladies' Gauze Vests, a regular 10c quality, go now, 2 for 9c.

Brushes

2 Tooth Brushes, 9c.
1 good Shoe Brush, 9c.
1 Horse Brush, 9c.
1 Stove Brush, 9c.
1 Scrub Brush, 9c.
1 Clothes Brush, 9c.
1 Hair Brush, 9c.

Towelings, Etc.

A Checked Crash, just the thing for the kitchen,

3 Yards for 9 Cents.

2 yds. Tea Toweling, 9c.
Fine Bed Crash, 2 yds for 9c.
Best of Linen Toweling, per yd., 9c.

Towels.

All Linen Towels, each 9c.
Good Drying Towels, per pair, 9c.

Only Nine Cents.

1 large Picture Frame, 9c.
2 Japanese Fans, 9c.
2 Fancy Stick Pins, 9c.
1 bottle Perfumery, 9c.
1 Child's Finger Ring, 9c.
2 Windsor Ties, 9c.

Laces.

250 pieces Torchon Lace, guaranteed 12 yds. to the piece, during sale, to be sold at

Nine Cents for the Whole Piece.

Nothing Can Equal Our Nine Cent Sale

Defender Batiste, 2yds. for 9c.
2 yds. Mosquito Bar for 9c.
2 Skeins Saxony for 9c.
1 pair Dress Shields for 9c.
3 balls Knitting Cotton, 9c.
10 yds. Baby Ribbon, 9c.

Study the above bargains, then come to the Globe. We stand alone dispensing real bargains to the people of Bellefonte and the surrounding country. Bring this advertisement with you and see that we sell just as we advertise.

KATZ & CO., Ltd.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to All Competitors." - **BELLEFONTE.**